The People's Press.

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The Undertone.

I lay upon the water's edge,
The lapping waves crept to and fro
With murmuring soft 'gainst rocky ledge,
With moaning where the rushes grow;
And e'er beneath the tide and moan
Sounded an undertone.

'Neath the tangled branches of a wood
I stood, and heard the giant limbs,
With thousand tongues of leaves, enflood
The place with solemn, dirge-like hymns,
And there through sound familiar grown
Sounded an undertone.

I watched a bird upon the wing;
His song of gladness, like a thread,
Wove in and out the air of spring
A web of sweet song 'broidered;
And blent with carol high and lone
Sounded the undertone.

A wandering band of minstrels strolled,
With thrilling harp and wild, sad song;
I listened as the notes out-rolled,
And beat against a careless throng;
And there heard I—was't I alone?
The sounding undertone.

And e'er, beneath the child's sharp cry,
The maiden's laughter pure and sweet,
Man's oath, man's prayer, comes drifting by,
Life's undertone the soul doth greet.
Is't echo lost to common ears
That idling poet vaguely hears?

—*Marie Le Baron.*

The Romance of a Hammer.

Yes, I am, I believe, quite a disinterested person, and fairly well-known for both my courage and modesty. I was boarding in a retired neighborhood in New York, and next door to me lived, in a private house, an old lady, with her granddaughter. Need I say that that young person was unusually attractive? I regret to state, however, that any advances on my part in that direction were met at first with much indifference. Of course, an acquaintance with the old lady had to be made, and a very queer old lady was she. With a great many eccentricities, she had one in particular which overshadowed the rest. Once her house had been robbed, forty years before, and she had never forgotten it. Though she was deaf as a post, she assured me that the least noise disturbed her of nights, as the dread of robbers was always on her mind. Whether the young lady shared her grandmother's fears or not, I did not know. I rather hoped she did.

If, as I thought to myself, I could only take advantage of this old woman's fancies, that might give me an introduction to the house. The old lady was garrulous, and I very soon scraped up an acquaintance with her. I had not been talking with her more than five minutes, shouting my words into her ears, before I broached the subject of robberies. From my pocket I drew a newspaper and read therefrom in loud tones a long account of a housebreaking adventure. I must confess that in order to add some point to the story I introduced some quite new facts into the description. For instance the street in which the robbery took place was in an entirely different part of the town from ours, and for it I substituted our own immediate neighborhood. In the original version, however, it was an old woman who had actually been at the mercy of the bandits. I howled it all out, and had the satisfaction of seeing that it had an instantaneous effect on the old lady.

"Deary me!" said the old lady. "Terrible! and we are so entirely unprotected—two lone women!"

"Awful!" I replied; "and when robbers get in a neighborhood they never let up until they clean out everything. I don't like to tell you, but I have seen some very strange and mysterious-looking fellows—tramps apparently—lounging around here lately."

"Bless us! and I am so deaf, and so nervous. I am sure I shan't be able to sleep for weeks. What can I do?"

"I have an idea," said I. "In what story of your house do you sleep?"

"Second story." Then the old lady described the position of her bedchamber—second story back. Her granddaughter slept in the same room.

I had known that before from a careful reconnoissance I had made. My own modest chamber in the boarding-house was on the same floor, and our rooms were contiguous, only separated by the thin party wall.

"Now, my dear madame," said I, "I am going to propose a plan of action for you, quite simple of its kind, which ought to relieve you of all anxieties. I might recommend a burglar-proof apparatus with telegraph attachments, but those are very expensive things to set up. I can manage it all with a hammer."

"A hammer!" exclaimed the old lady, opening wide her mouth and eyes.

"Yes; a simple hammer."

"But I should be so terrified that if a robber were to break in I never could use it. I couldn't knock him down with it." The old lady was terribly flustered.

"I didn't mean a hammer to be used as a weapon. Oh, dear, no; quite different from that. Your room in your house and mine in my house are adjacent, and the head of your bed is just near mine. Now, I will buy you a small hammer, and all you have to do is to take it to bed with you. At the least noise take your hammer and give it three raps on the wall. I will at once understand that by that is meant a precautionary signal. It's quite as good as any telegraphic apparatus. I hear the three raps good. I wake up at once, and, springing out of bed put on my clothes. I am prepared for action, as it were. Then, should your fears continue, you keep on rapping. I understand at once that the danger is imminent. Then I seize my revolver, cock it, runs downstairs, bound over the fence, and my presence at once disconcerts the robbers. They endeavor to escape; I shoot two or three of them, and you and your charming granddaughter are saved."

"It s very dreadful, but quite kind and thoughtful of you, and so ingenious. I do believe that if I knew that some one was watching for my safety half my fears would be dissipated." The old woman really looked quite grateful. "So you think you could hear me?" she asked

"Of course I could. I sleep on one ear," I replied. "It is true the idea is perfectly my own, but as introduced by me it is quite practicable, for it has been put on trial; in fact, by means of the hammer system we might dispense with the police entirely. Once, when I lived in quite a deserted neighborhood—a long row of houses in a suburban portion of the city—I organized a hammer alarm. I had to do it for self-protection. There had been robbery after robbery in the row, and the police were afraid to interfere. Everybody in that row went regularly to bed with a hammer. It was very hard on the thieves, for, as bad luck would have it for those rascals, they tried to break into one house just at the end of the row. In six seconds every inmate in the row had been informed that a burglarious attempt was being made. You might have heard the three taps working along from house to house in the stillness of the night. Everybody turned out under my lead. We made a cordon, swept the street, and captured six or seven of the robbers. I don't remember the number of them exactly, only that they were the most bloodthirsty rascals known in the annals of crime."

The old lady, whose hair fairly stood up by this time—or would have stood up if she had had any—was profuse in her thanks. Just what I wanted took place. I was invited next evening to take tea, and the old lady in person showed me her garden, so that I might understand the lay of the land.

Now, I had reconnoitered the premises before, not that I thought anything ever would happen, but really out of consideration for the young woman. The fence was not a very high one, though adorned with spikes. To facilitate my climbing, I rolled a big barrel near it. I could step on that and then with a slight effort could scale the fence. I showed my plans of succor and the old lady approved of them. I bought a tack-hammer, presented it to her, and explained to her, in detail, the method of signaling.

The tea was a very pleasant one, and the young lady agreeable. I went to bed that night quite happy and quite forgot all about the signals. In fact, a week or so elapsed and nothing occurred to break the quiet of that really peaceful neighborhood.

I am sound sleeper generally, but on a certain night not long afterward there was such a terrible storm of wind and rain, with rattling of windows, that my usual rest would not come. At last I went off into a half dreamy dose, when suddenly close to my ear I was awakened with a start—I heard the three ominous taps on the wall! I never listened to anything so dreadful in my life. Was I awake! I waited a while. It was the precautionary signal, but not the positive alarm. Rat-tat-tat—went the devil's tatoo on the wall, then I knew that danger was imminent. I looked out of the window, and it was raining cats and dogs I shuddered! Still the cursed rapping of the hammer reverberated through the room. I huddled on my clothes. I never had a revolver in my life, and, had I owned one, would not have known how to shoot it off. I wished I had not lied so, but I always was romantic. The rapping continued like mad. Suppose these were real, true for true robbers next door! What could a single, poor, inoffensive, unarmed young man like me do against a whole gang of bloodthirsty housebreakers? I know that they would murder me for interfering with their legitimate business. I thonght once I would open the window and yell: "Murder! theives!" but my window looked on the yard, and the wind was howling so that had there been a whole squad of police below not one of them would have heard me. It was dreadful to be waked up that way, to walk to sudden death, and so unprepared as I knew I was. I cursed my officiousness! I was dressed somehow at last and went slowly, shivering down the stairs, making all the noise I could, but it was just one of those selfish boarding-houses where the inmates never take notice of anything. I opened the back door which led to the garden.

I was wet to the skin before I found the barrel and what was mysterous about it was that the barrel had been moved away from the fence. In a minute it flashed across my mind that did I once venture in the adjacent garden my retreat would be cut off, and that as the victim of some villainous trap, next morning I would be found dead—dead—my skull beaten in with a jimmy.

At last, however, at the expense of several severe excoriations, I was over the fence. I gazed at the back of the house. All was still—still as death—there was a lull in the storm. I waited to hear the agonized scream of the victims, but there was nothing save an appalling stillness. Then something rustled, and I covered my face with my hands. I was awaiting some crashing blow on my head, when a stray cat bounded past me. No lights were visible. I waited ten minutes, exposed to the drenching of the pitiless storm, for it rained now harder than ever; then, feeling that if the worst had come it was all over now, and I could do nothing, I retreated, quietly, deliberately reclimbed the fence, and at last regained my bed. I was miserable, chilled to the marrow, and so nervous and excited that I never went to sleep any more during the whole of that wretched night.

Next morning, having recovered somewhat from the effects of that night of terror, I awaited with much anxiety the appearance of that old lady at her door, for she always took in the milk herself. Should she not respond to the milkman's call then the mystery would be solved. But she did turn up. I at once went to the door, and I expected that she would have a story of some dreadful character to impart to me, and I was ready to tell her how I had saved her and her granddaughter from death, when, much to my disgust, after having exchanged an ordinary good-morning with me, she was about re-entering with her milk. "You had a most narrow escape last night," I said.

"Oh, yes," she replied, smilingly; "it's half water, and mighty blue and thin. Evidently she referred to the milk."

"If it had not been for me," I said, "you would have all been murdered in your beds. I was up and out. In three seconds after the first stroke of the hammer I was in your garden. I hope your charming granddaughter has suffered no inconvenience. I am quite positive that they—the robbers—were around last night, and my timely presence scattered them."

"God bless my soul," said the old lady, as she dropped the milk, "and I did not know it."

"But you hammered away like a first-class blacksmith."

"Indeed, I did not," said she; "and my milk, that's all gone. I slept uncommon well; better than usual. I always sleep soundly when it rains."

Would it be believed that the old woman denied the hammer incident in toto? Had I been dreaming? Was it force of imagination, the teaming of a delirious brain? A shocking bad cold in my head assured me that it had been a reality.

I was quite out of heart all that next day, and went to bed at night in a most unhappy state of mind. Was my rest to be broken in upon again? I had hardly fallen off into a feverish slumber when I heard the accursed hammer again. I covered my head with the bedclothes. Rat-tat-tat it went. It could not be a hammering of my imagination, for I put my ear to the wall and felt the vibrations through the flimsy partition. Oh, the unutterable selfishness of that old woman! And what if she were robbed of a silver teapot or so or a dozen teaspoons! I was desperate now. I rushed downstairs. Fortunately it was not raining. I found my barrel at once, and that was reassuring. I excoriated myself again. I scaled the wall and landed with a crash on the other side on a pile of flower-pots some one had carelessly placed there. I waited a moment for the noise to subside. I knew that if any robbers were there the row I had made must startle them. I rubbed a very badly skinned ankle and waited and nothing came.

Night after night went on that accursed hammering. Was I to be doomed to the terrible task of discovering thieves in that old lady's garden; and, what was worse, my chivalous conduct, my dallying with death, receive no recognition? Evidently there was some mystery. I was the victim whose sad end was being plotted.

I never went to sleep after that without stuffing cotton in my ears and always in a most wretched frame of mind. I was a martyr of my disinterestedness. I was being robbed of my sweet sleep. Life became a burden to me. The old lady was either laboring under some hallucination or I was crazy. There was only one thing which made me suffer all these torments, and that was the belief that I was a hero in the eyes of the granddaughter. I cannot say that she ever directly expressed herself in that way, but looking at her at times when I met her in the street, as I addressed a few words to her, I thought I recognized an expression on her face which told me of her sympathy.

These nocturnal visits at last preyed on my spirits. I went to bed now with my clothes on. I had bought a second-hand revolver. I had become reckless. I am quite sure that had I met a small boy of about the size of Oliver Twist at night in the old lady's garden I should have shot at him.

The rapping would cease for a night or two and then commence again. I felt that this business must come to a stop. My employers, leading grocers, had noticed my sleepiness during business hours, and had complained about it.

One night this spring wearily I climbed the garden fence, pistol in hand—for it had become a mechanical process now—and I dropped into a wash-tub of water, placed with devilish ingenuity on a three-legged stool. As I fell over my pistol went off. The neighborhood was aroused at last, but I distinctly heard in the bath-room that overlooked the old lady's garden peals of laughter, and a young woman appeared at the window who was apparently enjoying the scene.

If this brutal conduct on the part of that girl were not sufficient, think of the impertinence of a young man who called next day on me at our place of business. As I have said, I am a clerk in the wholesale grocery line, and druggists' clerks are always stuck-up creatures. That young sprig twirled a stick in one hand and in the other he had a card. I am to suppose his name was written on it. "See here," said he, making his stick whiz through the air within a few inches of my nose. "See here, oleomargarine, codfish, prunes, pickles and glucose, you have been fooling around grandmother's place long enough, and you are a precious ass, and Mary Jane—that's my cousin, a lady I am going to marry—has had quite enough of your nonsense. What a prime proprietary idiot, with a revenue stamp on it, you must be not know that the old lady has got robber on the brain bad when she's awake, but when she's asleep of nights, bless her, she snores away like a humming top. A Chinee cracker under her ear wouldn't as much as faze her. Now, the old woman never had any use for your hammer, but I guess from what Mary Jane has told me she has been pounding around with it quite promiscuously. Now, see here, here is your hammer, and do you take it before I make you swallow it, handle, claw and all, just as if it were a glass of cream soda, and the very next time I hear you have ventured to cross that fence, or to put that big foot of yours in my grandmother's house, I will just thrash you dizzy, and listen to some good advice—change your boarding-house, figs, even if you have to go back on your landlady."

The Use of Toads.

Toads have been used by entomologists for the acquisition of minute nocturnal insects difficult to catch. A number are turned out at night in a district where a rare or desired insect is known to exist. In the morning the reptiles are recaptured, and either deprived of their spoils by a little gentle pressure, or killed and ransacked. If they could also be made subservient to anatomical science by providing our cabinets with osteological preparations of the minute vertebrate, so difficult to set up, the poor amphibians would prove of greater value to students than if they really wore that mythic precious jewel in their heads which the exiled duke ascribed to them.—*London Field.*

FOR THE LADIES.

Wouldn't Change Her Name.

Miss Risley Seward, a daughter of ex-Solicitor of the Treasury Risley, became a great favorite with Wm. H. Seward while he was secretary of state, and subsequently accompanied him during his tour round the world. Mr. Seward, in his will, bequeathed her $30,000 on condition that she should adopt his name. She accepted the money, adopted his name, and now refuses to marry because she will not consent to change her name. At present she is in Italy, studying the old monasteries of that country.

A Royal Wedding in Nevada.

His majesty, Winnemucca MDLV., king of all the Piutes, was recently married to a princess of his tribe. Buenna Vista John, a trusted member of Winnemucca's cabinet, says the royal consort is past the middle age and weighs all the same as four sacks of flour. Winnemucca, who traces his lineage, according to Piute tradition, from the time when the Humboldt valley was a lake, is said to be the fifteen hundredth and fifty-fifth monarch of his line. He has children past the prime of life, and the old fellow takes a new wife to provide for his necessities in his old age. The Piute marriage ceremony is a very simple affair. The chosen bride retires to her wickiup at an appointed time and huddles in a corner. If she does not like the bridegroom she gets up and runs away when he enters the wickiup, but if he is the man of her choice remains and becomes his slave for life. The old king will now have an easier time than has been his lot for years past, as the queen will have to "rustle for grub" for the aged monarch.—*Winnemucca Silver State.*

ashion Notes.

Ficelle shades and hues are fashionable.

Copper red is pronounced an elegant red shade.

Velvet and velveteen will be much worn.

The close English turban hat remains in style during autumn.

New colors show many faded tapestry shades, and these shades are labeled old.

The new osier bonnet is trimmed with peaches, bunches of grapes and other fruit.

Small birds are imported in great quantities for trimming bonnets and round hats.

Printed figures on plain batiste are used for morning fichus and squares for the neck.

The seams of basques will be defined by braid, similar to the old style of cording.

A simple standing clerical collar, in linen, is the neatest neckwear for the warm weather.

There are indications that skirts plaited from belt to toe will again be much worn this autumn.

Parasols for country use are of plain or figured cottonettes, trimmed with ruffles of the same or of ecru lace.

Fashion authorities say that the close turban should be worn quite back on the head instead of low on the forehead.

The newest trimming ribbons are the ottoman reps of thick, yet soft quality, in widths varying from two inches to five or six.

The osier bonnet is the caprice of the moment at the watering-places. It resembles a brown wicker fruit basket placed almost inverted on the head.

The Russian pelisse is a long, close, plain garment, shaped like a tight redingote. It is made of dark cashmere, camel's hair or diagonal wool goods.

Mountain dresses make the most pleasing effect when they are of cedar, raspberry or Egyptian red, relieved by dark green, maroon, sea-blue or lacquer-brown.

A fresh mode of using cross-barred fabrics of blended colors or simple black and white is to combine or trim them with a larger cross-bar precisely similar as to color.

Deep pointed passementerie,' with rows of silk balls hanging so closely that the passementerie is almost hidden from view, is one of the most unique fringes for the season.

New and low-priced pocket handkerchiefs have a wide hem, on which are printed detached colored flowers, daisies, pansies and artemisias, and these match the neckerchiefs.

Some of the new autumn walking costumes of tweed are decidedly masculine in style, showing a white muslin underwaistcoat, cutaway coat, fastened just below the chest with one button, a standing collar with round gold collar-button, or huge cuff-buttons, and, crowning all, a jaunty English, low-crowned derby hat, devoid of trimming of any sort. Many English girls go a step further than the Yankee girl dares to, and carry a slender ebony cane.

The Oldest Reigning Monarch.

A telegram (happily contradicted) that the emperor of Brazil had abdicated in favor of his daughter Donna Isabella, the Countess d'Eui, brings to mind the fact mentioned in the *Register* some months ago, that he has been on the throne longer than any other living monarch. Fifty-one years ago last April Dom Pedro I., the father of the present emperor, rather than yield what he conscientiously believed to be his constitutional rights, abdicated in the following letter: "Availing myself of the right which the constitution concedes to me, I declare that I have voluntarily abdicated in favor of my beloved and esteemed son, Dom Pedro de Alcantara. (Dated) Boa Vista (Rio de Janeiro), April 7, 1831, tenth year of the independen of the empire." The present emperor was governed by regents for nine years, until his majority was declared in 1840. He had thus been governing monarch for forty-one years; but as his reign dates from the 7th of April, 1831, he has in reality been monarch six years longer than the queen of England.—*Panama Herald.*

At a recent sale in London a medal struck off in 1565 brought $840. Our readers missed a bonanza by not having a few medals struck off that year.—*Norristown Herald.*

HEALTH HINTS.

Drinks for the Sick.

To make apple water cut the apples in small pieces and pour on boiling water. Strain in three hours and sweeten.

Water added to tamarinds, currants or cranberries, fresh or in jelly, makes excellent beverages, with a little sugar or not, as may be agreeable.

Toast water—Toast stale bread until very brown, pour over it boiling water; let it stand for an hour, then strain and put in a piece of ice before drinking.

Milk porridge—Make a thin batter of flour and milk, or corn starch and milk; stir into boiling milk, with a little salt; let it boil a few minutes, stirring constantly.

For those troubled with the gout, beat two ounces of almonds with a teaspoonful of rose water and then pour on one quart of milk and water and sweeten to taste.

For those who are weak and have a cough beat a fresh-laid egg and mix with it one gill of new milk and a tablespoonful each of rose water and orange water and a little nutmeg.

For a cough make flaxseed tea as follows: One-half pound each of flaxseed and rock candy, three lemons pared and sliced; pour over this two quarts of boiling water; when cold, strain.

Beef tea—Cut raw beef into small pieces; to a half pound of meat pour on a pint of cold water, set on the stove and let it simmer until all the juice is extracted from the meat. When wanted for use skim and let it boil just two minutes.

To make panada, soak stale bread in cold water for an hour; mash and place on the fire, with a little salt, butter and sugar; cook slowly an hour, and when ready to serve add the yolks of two eggs, well beaten, and two tablespoonfuls of milk.

Barley water is a nutritious drink, and is one of the best known for invalids. Take one ounce of barley, half an ounce of sugar, the rind of a lemon and pour on one quart of water. After it has stood eight hours pour off the liquid and add the juice of a lemon.

Insanity.

Dr. A. E. Macdonald, superintendent of the asylum for the insane, situated on one of the islands adjacent to New York city, in a lecture on insanity, said:

Many learned men have been endeavoring for a long time to settle just what insanity is, and it is not too much to say that they have not yet succeeded. But if I cannot tell you just what insanity is I can tell you one or two things that it is not.

Insanity is not a disease of the mind. The poet speaks of the "mind diseased," but the physician does not. The mind is no more subject to disease than is the soul to death. The disease is in the brain, as purely physical in its location and characteristics as disease of any other organ, and if the mind shows its presence and effects it is only because mind is the product of brain action, and an unhealthy organ must always give rise to disturbed action.

Insanity is so diverse in its degrees and phases that it is hard to draw the line and say just where soundness of mind ends and unsoundness begins. In fact, it is a good deal a matter of majorities. We who call ourselves sane happen to be in the majority just now, and we have set up our standard and looked up a number of people who fail to meet it. Their number is increasing all the time, and by-and-bye, if it keeps on, they will be in the majority, and then they will turn around and look us up.

Between the men manifestly of sound intellect and those confessedly insane, there are arrayed rank upon rank of those in whom a defect, greater or less, is seen. In some there is unmistakably insanity, in others eccentricity as we call it; in others again depravity. Many men of mark have been found in these ranks. Some have occupied thrones, like Charles IX. of France, George III. of England and Frederick II. of Prussia, and have impressed upon the policy of nations the stamp of their disease; others, like Mohammed and Swedenborg, have colored with the delusions of insanity the tenets of religious sects; and especially from among men of letters have these ranks been largely recruited. Johnson, Swift, Pope, Gray and Wordsworth; Byron and Shelley; Cowper, Southey and Charles Lamb—in all there was either marked insanity or a close and undeniable approach to it.

The one great predisposing cause is the inheritance of a tendency toward insanity begotten in some defect in the ancestry, not necessarily itself insanity, but possibly some other nervous disease, and possibly, too, intemperance. The immediate causes may be either moral or physical in their nature. Now we have come to look more for physical causes. Of these intemperance and other vicious indulgences are the most productive.

The simple rules of life which afford the best protection from other diseases should be followed by those who would avoid this, the most terrible of all. The keynote of the whole is the remembrance that insanity is a physical disease, whence it follows that its prevention must come through attention to the general laws of health.

Children and Work.

In an English industrial school containing about six hundred children, half girls and half boys, it became convenient to give the girls about eighteen hours of book instruction per week and eighteen hours of work, while the boys remained at full school time of thirty-six hours per week. On examination day it was found that the girls were more alert mentally and practically in advance of the boys. When work was found for the boys and their school-hours reduced from thirty-six to eighteen, they did as well as the girls. While too much work and too little play makes Jack a dull boy, it seems pretty evident that a portion of children's time can be employed in industrial work to their advantage. Perhaps it would be well to divide their waking hours, one-third to work, one-third to study and one-third to play.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

The telephone is gradually developing into rivalship with the telegraph—at least for limited distances. It has been used to advantage between Brussels and Dover—a whole distance of 240 miles, sixty of which were under water. If submarine difficulties have been sufficiently overcome, the time may not be far distant when New York and London will be talking to one another.

The value of babies has been fixed. A child less than 1 year is worth $14; between 1 and 2 years, $19; 2 to 3 years, $28; 4 years, $31; 5 years, $35; 6 years, $40; 7 years, $50; 8 years, $60; 9 years, $70; 10 years, $90; 11 years, $123. These are the valuations made by a baby insurance company of Cincinnati. The parents pay five cents a week for the insurance of their child. The rates for colored children are twice as much, owing to their two-fold ability for contracting contagious diseases.

A Cleveland man named Jones has a cow addicted to the uncomfortable habit of switching her tail in his face while milking her. The other day Jones took the tail and tied it firmly to his leg. The cow, irritated by the flies she could not drive away, started off and feeling the curious attachment to her tail became frightened and ran. Jones is now walking about on crutches and remarking: "About the tenth time I had been hauled around that lot I began to see where I missed it. I oughter tied her tail to her leg and not to mine."

The possibilities incident to the general use of electricity and its presence in all parts of a large city, are suggested by an incident which happened in New York a short time since when at a certain point in Nassau street, horses, no matter how old and worn out, or lively and spirited, jumped and curvetted and pranced to the great delight of the crowds who witnessed the performance. Much to their disappointment word was sent to the Edison Electric Light company and the current was turned off from that vicinity. A wire pressed upon the steam pipes that had been laid down in the street, these communicated with the surface, and every time the horses' iron shoes closed the circuit the animals received a shock which set them to curvetting and even to running.

A New York reporter has been investigating the footsteps of the many millions who walk the streets of New York. "Investigate" is a good word for it, too, because in the original Latin it means to look after the tracks or footprints of anybody or anything. Nearly all the steps of public buildings are worn hollow, and the wear upon the elevated railroad stations is so great that a combination of iron and india rubber, to prevent wear and slipperiness, has been devised. The curbstones where people wait for vehicles are hollowed out. A deep furrow is worn upon the steps of buildings, like those in front of A. T. Stewart's, running the whole length of the building, where people have left the sidewalk and walked along on the step. The renewal of stone steps, curbs and stairways in a large city is not infrequent.

A remarkable Italian peasant custom has just been brought to notice at Naples. A year ago the daughter of Carolina Garguillo was married to a sailor named Giuseppe Esposito. It is the usage among the lower classes for the bridegroom to visit his mother-in-law on the morning following the marriage. Esposito was reminded of this custom but neglected to make the visit. The mother-in-law then became angry and urged her son, Vincenzo Garguillo, to kill Esposito. The son at once went to his sister's house and waited for the husband, who on coming welcomed him and begged him to stay and dine. Vincenzo thereupon drawing a knife, threw himself on his brother-in-law, stabbed him and laid him dead at his feet. Vincenzo has been sentenced to imprisonment for life and his mother to "seclusion" for three years.

Under the constitution of Switzerland any federal law, before it can take effect, must, if demanded by 30,000 citizens, be submitted to a vote of the people and be approved by them. At the recent session of the federal chambers two laws were passed, which upon demand were submitted to a vote of the people and were both rejected. One of these was a national law for the regulation of epidemics. It made vaccination compulsory throughout the republic and it gave the federal authorities power to take persons affected with epidemic diseases away from their families and isolate them under government care. This law was rejected by the overwhelming vote of 220,000 to 60,000. Its rejection, however, leaves to each canton its present power to enforce vaccination when it thinks it necessary. The other law was one authorizing the federal government to establish a system of patent and copyright laws, none of which laws, it seems, exist in Switzerland. A Swiss inventor can obtain no patent in his own country. This law was also rejected by a vote of 126,500 for to 138,500 against it.

To Keep Grapes.

A New York paper publishes two recipes for keeping grapes which will perhaps be a practical help to housewives in this vicinity, where grape culture is extensively carried on:

I. Select nine fresh clusters, and cut the end of the stem smooth and dip it in melted sealing-wax; then put in cotton batting; pack them away in wooden boxes; keep them in a dry, cool place. In this way they will keep fresh all winter.

II. Take full bunches, ripe and perfect; seal the end that is cut from the vine so that no air can get in or the juice of the stem run out, and let them stand one day after sealing, so as to be sure they are perfectly sealed (if not, they will shrivel up), then pack in boxes of dry sawdust and keep in cool places. They will keep nicely all winter without losing their flavor. In packing, do not crowd the bunches; sprinkle the sawdust over the bottom of the box, then lay the grapes carefully, a bunch at a time, all over the box, then sawdust and grapes, alternately, until the box is full.

The Dentist.

The modern dentist is not like the dentist of long ago. The old-time dentist did not repair teeth; he simply uprooted those that were decayed. It is only of late years that the dentist has occupied a recognized position in the departments of minor surgery. Some dexterity and considerable muscular strength were the chief qualifications of the dentists of our childhood. When a patient called on one of them the dentist would put his finger in the patient's mouth, and after feeling around among the stumps, and shaking them one after another until a howl from the patient demonstrated that he had hold of the right one, he would say, laconically: "It's got to come out." Then he would go for his instruments. These mechanical appliances were of a very primitive character. They consisted of several pairs of things like bullet molds; those of the largest size he used on adults and the small ones on children. While he was engaged filing the rust off his instruments the sufferer had time to note the contents of the room. On a shelf was a rope, with which nervous patients were tied in the operating chair; on another chair a basin, and a pitcher with a broken handle, containing water, presumably for the purpose of washing away such gory evidences of butchery as the operation might leave; on a broken-legged desk, propped up with a brick, was a skull with a cracked jawbone, which was too suggestive to be pleasant or soothing; in the window-sill the dentist's library, consisting of a copy of Wedl's Pathology of the Teeth, and a portion of a volume of Moore's melodies; in front of the operating chair, hanging on the wall, was a steel engraving representing Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena. The picture was evidently put there with a view of distracting the patient's attention from thoughts of the agony in store for him. While he was wondering if Napoleon ever had toothache, and if he ever burned the inside of his mouth with creosote and oil of cloves in his efforts to deaden the pain; and while he was wishing that he could change places with Napoleon for a day or two, the dentist grasped him by the hair, threw his head back, inserted the can opener in his mouth, and began groping around for the bad tooth. When he found it, his usual plan was to crush it into pieces and dig out the fragments one at a time. During the operation the sufferer groaned and moaned and yearned for death. When the dentist got his grappling irons around the root of a double tooth, and braced himself up with his foot against the wall for a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together, the patient thought that the end of all things was at hand, that an explosion had occurred in the cellar, and that the heavens were rolling themselves up as a scroll, while the top of his head was being broken off, and his vertebra was being jammed down into his legs. When he was calmed with a glass of water he found that the alarming sensations he had experienced were caused, as the dentist put it, by "the extraction of the molar from the alveolar cavity."

The modern dentist is a different kind of an aggravated outrage. He has a college diploma that he keeps hanging on the wall in a tin case. He usually has a nicely-furnished operating-room, where he has an elaborate chair, working on pivots and hinges, that he places the patient in when he is pulling his tooth, and another to be used when the tooth is to be filled. He has hundreds of instruments—diminutive augers and gouges and scrapers, and one vile thing that seems to make about seven hundred revolutions a minute, and with which he bores into the nerve of your tooth until you feel as if your immortal soul was being tampered with. But the modern dentist seldom pulls a tooth. He prefers to fill it with some gutta percha sort of composition, or with gold. You see the filling will, in the course of time, come out, and then he gets another job putting it in again, whereas when he pulls out a tooth it ends it; the owner of the tooth seldom cares to have it decorated or to squander bullion on it after it is out. He usually carries it in his vest pocket for two or three days, and then throws it into some vacant lot. When a man has an aching tooth that tries to push itself into prominence, that seems to swell up and get in the way of everything he eats, and to take more of his thought and attention than he can spare, he can go to the modern dentist, who will fill him up with gas until he imagines that he is a balloon, soaring up almost as high as the dentist's charge for the operation, and when he comes to earth again the tooth will be gone and there will be a vacant place in his jaw that will seem to him to be about the size of a town lot. The painless dentistry of to-day is less exciting than the painful dentistry of the past; but it is otherwise an improvement on the old style.—*Texas Siftings.*

Woolen Machinery.

The statistician makes known on the authority of good judges that a woolen mill requires thorough renewal every double decade. There are altogether 9,000 sets of woolen machinery in the country. The number worn out and replaced every year is estimated at 450 sets. This includes 1,300 or more cards and spinning mules, with 10,000 to 15,000 looms. The price of mules varies from $750 to $900, according to the number of spindles. To replace the mules worn out every year the sum of nearly $1,250,000 is expended. The average durability of the machinery of a mill is about twenty years. The durability of different pieces of machinery varies. A set of cards used carefully may last half a century. The clothing on them may be renewed every five years. Looms are long lived. They may continue in use fifty years, but generally twenty years' service is about as much as they can render. The mules' average time of durability is fifteen years. A set of cards comprises generally from three to four separate carding machines. In manufacturing different styles of woolens there are thirty-five or forty different processes, and nearly every process calls into use a different kind of machine.

There are few things reason can discover with so much certainty and ease as its own insufficiency.

Sleep.

Lift me from life's sharp rocks and float me, Sleep,
Far out upon thy waters all alone.
There let me sink beneath the soft ser moan
Of wind and wave into the stilly deep.
Nor any jot of my wrecked fortunes keep
To float me with, no face that I have known
Of friend or foe, nor that worst face—my own;
I would be dead and cease to laugh and weep
In soft forgetfulness my spirit still,
Till busy morning sees me cast ashore,
To face the grind of custom's daily drill,
To find life's apple rotten at the core;
So but God's arm were round me 'twere not ill
If sleep were death, and life's dull fit were o'er.

—*H. J. D. Ryder.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

What Adam said on beholding the first sunrise: "Go West, my sun, go West!"

Steamships have rolling stock when they carry live cattle.—*Saturday Night.*

Some hotel clerk must have originated the expression, "There is always room at the top."

An agreeable draught is made by adding to a tumbler of water a tablespoonful of good vinegar and the same of orange water.

Timid persons afraid of steamboats will be pleased to know that George Decker, who made the first trip on Fulton's craft, is still alive and hearty.—*Cheek.*

"Good-morning, Fred," said Brown; "how is your wife, better I hope?" "Yes," replied Fred; "better but not out of danger. The doctor calls regularly every day."

A handsome London butcher stands five times the show to get married that a handsome clerk does. It is a wise girl who, in looking out for her rib, sets her stake for steak.—*Free Press*

The corn husks are heavy, a sure indication of a hard winter. If Vennor and the veracious goose bone should concur, as no doubt they will, it will be wise to take your ulster out of pawn at once.

Why does a duck go into the water? For divers reasons. Why does it come out? For sun-dry reasons. Why does it go back? To liquidate its bill. Why does it come out again? To make a run on the bank.

The toothpick boot is going out of fashion, 'tis said. But the broad, easy-swinging boot worn by vigorous men of about fifty, with marriageable daughters, will never go out of fashion, young man, never. Keep out of its reach.—*New Haven Register.*

Said the practical man: "You can talk all you want to about phrenology. I think it is all stuff. The only important bump I ever found on my cranium was here—right in the middle of my forehead—and it was made by a baseball bat. I concluded to call it the bump of ignorance—because I didn't know enough to get out of the way."

"Suffering sisters," exclaimed the speaker, energetically shaking the hairpins from her head in her excitement, women will never obtain their rights until they display more courage. Let me say to you, in the words of a famous French orator, 'Courage! courage! courage!'" At this stage of the proceeding somebody threw a box of caterpillars upon the platform and the meeting broke up in great terror and confusion.

He lay in a swoon by the roadside. His helmet was broken; his visor was cracked; his gorget was tarnished with the smoke of battle; his breastplate was indented like a milk can; his halberd was as dull as a five-cent barber's razor; the lock of his cross-gun was shattered; his arquebuse was shivered; his quiver shook like a canal horse with the heaves; his tabard was in shreds; his ears were off; one eye was gone: his nose was out of plumb, and his jawbone was paralyzed. He had been trying to umpire a baseball game.

"Do you think so, darling?" "Yes," said the girl, passing her plate for more pie and smiling archly as she spoke; "kisses and embraces and fair words are very pleasant things—sweet lips and warm arms and loving eyes—but truth and sincerity and loyalty and purity are very much fairer and rarer." "You are right," replied her husband, looking at her with loving tenderness, "you are right, sweetheart, and I will not deceive you any longer." "What do you mean?" she asked, a look of horror passing over her face. "There is but one piece of pie," said George W. Simpson, "and I shall tackle it myself."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A White Ruler in Africa.

John Dunn, one of the thirteen kinglets among whom, by Sir Garnet Wolseley's agency, Zululand was divided, differs from his twelve brethren not only in being a pure blood European while they are stark savages, but also in reserving to himself in an especial way privileges of cutting timbers with the right to mine and seek for minerals, divert streams, cultivate unplowed lands, advance or retard trade, in such and so complete a way that he has, as it were, the right of ingress, egress and regress everywhere that his authority extends. His country, next to the Tugela, and bordered to a great extent by the sea, has within it one landing place, Port Durnford, where, it may be remembered, a noteworthy failure to secure a safe embarkation delayed the operations of Sir Garnet Wolseley in the winter of 1879. Dunn has imposed, after the Natal fashion, a hut tax on his people, amounting to five shillings per hut, payable in cash, every penny of which he keeps himself for his own purposes. Dunn is a Kaffir chief with European skill to raise a revenue for himself. He taxes all wagons going into his country to the amount of twenty-five dollars, and he has the right and power to lay an embargo on all trade at will. He is a clever, observant, brave man, who means to make money fairly and rule reasonably if he can; but he takes thought to himself, for he is "wise in his generation," and has no guarantee for the permanency of his office, one created by whim and of most uncertain tenure.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1882.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1882.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirtieth (30th) volume on January 1st, 1882.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1882.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

☞ Election November 7th. ☜

REPRESENTATIVE-AT-LARGE:
RISDEN T. BENNETT,
of Anson County.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE:
THOMAS RUFFIN,
of Orange Co.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:
First District—JAMES E. SHEPPERD.
Second District—FRED. PHILLIPS.
Third District—ALLMAND A. MCKOY.
Fourth District—JAMES C. MCRAE.
Fifth District—JOHN A. GILMER.
Sixth District—WILLIAM M. SHIPP.

FOR CONGRESS—7th District—M. W. ROBBINS, of Iredell.

FOR SOLICITOR—7th District—JOSEPH DOBSON.

FOR SENATE—C. B. WATSON.
FOR HOUSE COMMONS.—GEO. WILSON.
FOR SHERIFF—JOHN BOYER.
FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS—D. P. MAST.
FOR TREASURER—C. J. OGBURN.
FOR SUPERIOR COURT CLERK — R. T. STEDMAN.
FOR SURVEYOR—M. H. MORRIS.
FOR CORONER— WM. BARROW.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Hon. Wm. M. Robbins, nominee of the Democratic party for Congress will address the people at

Lewisville,	Forsyth	Sept.	28
Bethania,	"	"	29
Winston,	"	"	30
Kernersville,	" (night)	"	30
East Bend,	Yadkin	Oct.	2
Yadkinville,	"	"	3
X Roads Church,	"	"	4
Farmington,	Davie (night)	"	4
Clarksville,	"	"	5
Eagle Mills,	Iredell	"	6
Olin,	" (night)	"	6
Buck Shoals,	Yadkin	"	7
Slab Town,	" (night)	"	7
Swan Creek Church,		"	9

Speaking begins at 1 o'clock p. m.

Dr. York and Dr. Cook, his opponents, are invited and expected to meet him at these appointments. Everybody come out and hear the discussion.

Public Speaking.

The candidates for the Legislature and for County offices will address the citizens of Stokes at the following times and places:

Danbury,	Monday,	Oct.	2nd.
Germanton,	Tuesday,	"	3rd.
Watt's Store,	Wednesday,	"	4th.
Dalton's,	Thursday,	"	5th.
Covington's,	Friday.	"	6th.
Francisco,	Saturday,	"	7th.
Lawsonville,	Monday,	"	9th.
Prestonville,	Tuesday,	"	10th.
Carter's Store,	Wednesday,	"	11th.
Wilson's Store,	Thurday,	"	12th.
Walnut Cove,	Friday,	"	13th.

—The following appointments are Gen. Scales's for Davidson county:

Tuesday	Oct.	3,	at V. Crott's.
Wednesday	"	4,	" Tyro.
Thursday	"	5,	" Jackson Hill
Friday	"	6,	" Lexington.
Saturday	"	7.	" Thomasville.

—We regret to learn that Judge Bennett is detained at home by fatal illness in his family.

—The Republicans of this Senatorial District met at Germanton on Saturday last and adjourned without making a nomination.

—The Wilmington *Morning Star* was fifteen years old on Friday last. It is one of our most valued exchanges, always bright spicy and full of news. Long life to it.

—Guilford county Democratic convention met last Saturday, and nominated J. T. Morehead for the Senate; Jas. W. Forbis and J. S. King for the House; W. U. Steiner, Register; J. N. Nelson, Clerk; J. H. Gilmer, Sheriff. A good ticket.

—We issue this week a political supplement, containing important items for the consideration of our readers. There are one or two errors in it. The dropping out of a type in the twenty-fourth line of the Craven county statement makes the Radical tax levy of 1878 only $4,307.45. It should read $43,307.45. In the same and next paragraphs, the words "levied" and "levy," in place of "collected" and "collection" would be preciseley accurate. Sometimes there is a slight difference between the levy and the collection.

Surry County Convention.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic party in convention assembled, on Monday, the 2d day of October, in the town of Dobson, at the court-house, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, sheriff, clerk and other county officers. The chairman of each township committee will call their respective township Democracy together on Saturday, September 30, for the purpose of appointing a full corps of delegates to attend said convention.

—A true friend to the weak and convalescent is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Foreign News.

LONDON, September 22.—A Vienna dispatch says: The Tyrol floods have almost entirely destroyed the towns of Tunechen, Sillein, Tobdach and Welsberg. Houses are falling every hour at those places. Twenty-six bodies of drowned persons have been found. The Emperor has ordered four detachments of pontooners to be sent to the distressed province to repair damages. Railways in several parts of the province will not be in running order for a month: The rainfal continues.

Among Arabi Pasha's papers are written offers of service from French, German and Russian officers, which were all declined. Arabi Pasha says that the best thing the English could do for Egypt would be to send all the notables and other leading men connected with the rebellion out of the country. If they do not do so vengeance will surely be wreaked upon them after the departure of the English. Seeing the manner in which the British treat their prisoners and wounded, Arabi says they are great people and he is heartily sorry he fought them. He asserts that he never thought the English would send a large army to assist the Khedive, and so was led into war. He denies that he had any communication with the Sultan during the war.

—A review of the Democratic prospects in this State is quite encouraging. Never, since the war, has the outlook been so bright as now. The Liberal move has fallen flat, and the dead carcass of prohibition will not "move on a bit" but lies as the people left it a dead issue.

The Raleigh *News-Observer* says: Latham's election, at one time doubtful is no longer so. Green will beat Canady by an increased majority. Robbins finds the enemy's camp divided into two hostile factions—Dr. Cook being bitter and massing at least one-half of the Republicans under his banner, while Dr. York has met with the fate that follows all politicians who desert their colors on the eve of battle, and gets but little comfort from either his old Democratic associates whom he now denounces, or from his new revenue friends whom he so lately denounced. "The filth and mud of Radicalism," his favorite expression, does not commend him to his new allies. In the other Democratic districts there is practically no opposition to our candidates, while Hubbs and O'Hara are fighting over the only cheese the Republicans will get in this State. Bennett's election by not less than thirteen thousand is claimed with confidence, while the opposition to Ruffin and our judicial ticket is barely respectable.

We will have the Legislature by our usual majority—two-thirds in the Senate and nearly three-fifths in the House. In fact the Liberal movement is a flat failure.

New York Democracy.

The New York Democratic State Convention nominated Grover Cleave land for Governor.

The platform adopted arraigns the Republican party of the country for mal-administration; reaffirms the Democratic platform of 1874; arraigns the Republican majority in Congress for a failure to reduce taxation to the legitimate requirements of the government under honest and frugal administration; condemns the River and Harbor bill; declares the nomination of Secretary Folger by the Republicans a nomination by the Federal Government; declares it necessary to forbid by penal enactment the black mailing of dependent officeholders; holds the Republican administration responsible for unredressed outrages on foreign-born citizens, and demands protection when abroad for American citizens; demands a revision of the laws affecting the merchant marine, with the object of fostering that industry; favors the enactment of laws providing against fraud and intimidation at primary elections; declares that the encroachments of chartered monopolies should be squarely met, and these corporations brought under control of the law; declares against convict labor and in favor of regulating the labor of children and of workshops and factories in the interest of the health of laborers. Several sections of the platform refer to canals and other purely State questions. John Kelly's additional plank condemning wholesale grants of public lands to corporations, and demanding that these be reserved for occupation by actual settlers, was accepted as part of the platform.

Caution to Tobacco Growers.

Asheville Citizen.

The following communication from a gentleman in Danville, to whom we return thanks, explains itself:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please allow a small space in your popular journal, to publish a warning to the tobacco raisers of Western North Carolina against curing their tobacco by the artificial process of sulphur.

Whilst this may give the weed all requisite color, yet it will not hold such color permanently, for when softened by damp weather, it will at once begin to darken, and continue to deteriorate; moreover, tobacco cured in this manner will not have its natural flavor; but will be found to possess on examination a disagreeable odor and can easily be detected. Buyers will be on the look out for this sulphur cured stuff, and for the good of the tobacco raisers of your section, I hope you will give this a prominent place in your columns, and that it may find due consideration with your farmers.

TOBACCO BUYER.

Aug. 31, 1882.

A permanent restoration of exhausted and worn-out functions follow the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

The New Garden Agricultural Society

Will hold its eleventh Annual Fair, at the Farmer's Warehouse in Greensboro, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 25 and 26, 1882.

The following Premiums are offered, open to any one in the State, without entrance fee:

PREMIUMS.

CLASS I.

Stallion, 1st $3, 2nd $2.
Brood Mare, 1st 3, 2nd 2.
Span of horses, 1st 3, 2nd 2.
Best Single horse, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Colt under three years old, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Span of Mules, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Mule colt under three years, 1st 2, 2nd 1.

CLASS II—CATTLE.

Best bull, thoroughbred Jersey or Alderney, 1st $5, 2d $3.
Best bull of any other stock, 1st 5, 2nd 3.
Best cow, thoroughbred Jersey or Alderny, 1st 5, 2nd 3.
Best cow of any grade, 1st 5, 2nd 2.
Best heifer, 1st 3, 2nd 2.
Best calf under 12 months old, 1st 3, 2nd 2.
Best fat animal, cow, steer or ox, 1st 3, 2nd 2.
Best yolk of oxen, 1st 3, 2nd 2.

CLASS III—SHEEP.

Ram, two years old and over, 1st $3, 2nd $2.
Ram, shearling, 1st 3, 2nd 2.
Ram, lamb, 1st 3, 2nd 2.
Pair ewe lambs, 1st 3, 2nd 2.
Pair ewes, two years old and over, 1st 3, 2nd 2.
Pair of shearing ewes, 1st 3, 2nd 2.
Fat sheep, 1st 3, 2nd 2.

CLASS IV—SWINE.

Best boar, 1st $3, 2nd $2.
Best sow, 1st 3, 2nd 2.
Best fat hog, 1st 3, 2nd 2.
Best pair pigs under six months old, 1st $3, 2nd 2.

CLASS V—POULTRY.

Pair geese, 1st $1, 2nd 50c.
Pair ducks, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Pair turkeys, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Pair chickens, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.

CLASS VI—FARM PRODUCE.

White wheat, one bushel, 1st $3, 2nd $2.
Red wheat, 1st 3, 2nd 2.
Corn in the ear, 1st 3, 2nd 2.
Oats, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Barley, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Buckwheat, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Rye, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Cornfield peas, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Wheat flour, one sack, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Irish potatoes, 1st 5, 2nd 3.
Sweet potatoes, 1st 3, 2nd 2.
Rutabaga turnips, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Common turnips, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Mangel wortzell, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Sample tobacco in leaf, (5 lbs.) 1st 5 2nd 3.
Sample tobacco manufactured, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Grass seed, half bushel, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Clover seed, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Pumpkin, one, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Sample of hay, average of not less than one acre, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Sample of cotton, average of not less less than one acre, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.

CLASS VII—GARDEN PRODUCE.

Beets, half dozen, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Carrots, " 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Parsnips, " 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Onions, " 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Tomatoes, " 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Cabbage, " 1st 1, 2nd 50c.

CLASS VIII—ORCHARD PRODUCE.

Apples, best six or more autumn varieties, 1st $5, 2nd $3.
Same of winter varieties, 1st 5, 2nd 3.
Pears, best three named varieties, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Peaches, 1st 2, 2nd 1.

CLASS IX DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Butter, two pounds, 1st $3, 2nd $2, 3rd. 1.
Cheese, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Honey, two pounds in comb, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Honey, one quart strained, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Fruit preserves, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Best variety preserves, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Best variety canned fruit, 1st 1, 2nd 50.
Sorghum molasses, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Jelly, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Fruit, sun dried, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Fruit, evaporated, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Loaf wheat bread, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Loaf corn bread, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Pickles, sweet, 1st 1, 2nd 50.
Pickles, sour, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.

TEXTILE.

Home-spun blanket, 1st $2, 2nd $1.
Woollen cloth, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Plain quilt, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Ornamental Quilt, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Counterpane, double wove, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Counterpane, Knitted, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Counterpane, needle wrought, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Coverlet, woollen, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Home-made jeans, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Home-made carpet, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Hooked rug, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Knitted rug, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Pair knitted stockings, 1st 1, 2nd 50.
Pair knitted socks, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Hand-made shirt, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Woolen tidy, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Cotton tidy, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Edging, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Embroidery, cotton, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Shell work, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Lace work, worsted, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Wax flowers, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Wool flowers, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Bouquet of flowers, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Bouquet of grasses, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Cut roses, natural, 1st 1, 2nd 50.

CLASS X—MISCELLANEOUS.

Boots, 1st $1, 2nd 50c.
Shoes, 1st I, 2nd 50c.
Sole leather, 1st 1, 2nd 50.
Harness leather, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Collect of leather, 1st 1, 2nd 50.
Saddle and bridle, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Set of double harness, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Set of single harness, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Wagon, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Buggy, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Double plow, home made, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Single plow, home-made, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Two-horse harrow, home-made, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Grain drill, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Threshing machine, 1st 2, 2nd 1.
Hand hoe, home-made, 1st 1, 2nd 50c.
Musical instrument, 1st 2, 2nd 1.

RULES AND REGULATIONS:

1. Tickets of admission will be issued on the day of the Fair at 25 cents each for adults; children under 12 years, 10 cents.

2. Competitors will not be entitled to more than one premium for the same article.

3. No person will be allowed to go near the Judges during their inspection.

4. No article or animal will be allowed to be removed from the hall or show ground until after three p. m. 2nd day, unless by permission of the President.

5. Each animal must be properly secured by a chain or rope and placed among those of its class. Non-compliance with this rule will forfeit competition.

6. Produce and manufactures must be delivered to the committee in charge, or placed in their respective classes under their direction.

7. Entries may be made by applying either in person or by letter to the Secretary or Assistant at any time previous to the Fair, or on the Fair grounds between the hours of 8 and 10 oclock, p. m., on the first day of the Fair, when all articles must be on the ground.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Pres.
WALTER HOBBS, Secretary.

The Damages of the Storm.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Details of the damage done by Saturday's flood fill several columns of to-day's newspapers, and some remarkable instances of the force of the water are recorded. On Jersey avenue, Jersey City, one of the finest streets in the city, there was a wooden pavement with a slight asphalt covering. The water loosened the blocks of this pavement and washed them into sewer openings, soon choking them, and rose to a height that filled all the cellars and all the basement dining-rooms which are here. The sole damage from this cause is immense. A great sewer on the line between Jersey City and Hoboken burst and a section of the sewer masonry twenty-eight feet long and six feet in diameter was raised bodily out of the earth and the water spouted 300 feet in the air for several hours afterwards. The new tunnel of the Ontario and Western R. R. through the hill back of Jersey City was submerged, the bank of the cut caved and buried 180 gravel cars and did other damage to the amount of $100,000. On the Long Branch Railroad the foundations of the bridge over Berry's Creek were weakened and the bridge went down while a freight train was passing over it. The conductor was killed and the engineer and fireman injured probably fatally.

Jurors of Federal Court.

The United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina convenes at Greensboro, on the first Monday in October next. The following jurors have been selected:

R D Harris, Jackson's Creek, Davidson county; W H Bodenhamer, High Point, Guilford county; Thos. Parrish, Summerfield, Guilford; Gideon A. Martin, Colesville, Stokes; P N Tysinger, Silver Hill, Davidson; J W Gilmer, Gilmer's Store, Guilford; E D Hines, Brown's Summit, Guilford; O. H. Simmons, Sandy Ridge, Stokes; J T Vaughn, Pino Hill, Forsyth; M W Wyrick, McLeansville, Guilford; Matthew King, Chapel Hill, Orange; Charles Lambeth, Friendship, Guilford; Jno Phillips, Yadkin College, Davidson; T C Fuller, Farmers, Randolph; Harmon Untha k, Greensboro, Guilford; J A Cole, Cole's Store, Stokes; A L Holden, Hillsboro, Orange; William Love, Greensboro, Guilford; Calvin Simpson, Greensboro, Guilford; James Combs, Lenox Castle, Rockingham; Martin Venable, Pilot Mountain, Stokes; R A Gilmer, Greensboro, Guilford; Draper Weatherly, Greensboro, Guilford; F G Chilcutt, Brown's Summitt, Guilford; D S Crutchfield, White Roads, Forsyth; Abram Clapp, Greensboro, Guilford; B F Lillard, Oregon Hill, Rockingham; E F Shuler, Greensboro, Guilford; Harrison Crouse, Salem, Forsyth; William Sloan, Greensboro, Guilford; J I Crews, Kernersville, Forsyth; P T Holder, Bethania, Forsyth; J F Jarrell, Greensboro, Guilford; E P Pfaff, Vienna, Forsyth; Henry Garvis, Greensboro, Guilford; William Goslin, Vienna, Forsyth; Clem Johnson, Freeman's Mills, Guilford; Henry Rust, Greensboro, Guilford; W W Mitchell, Red Shoals, Stokes; J M Kallum, Madison, Rockingham; W N Blackburn, Walnut Cove, Stokes; J W Merritt, Jamestown, Guilford; W H Case, Summerfield, Guilford; Wilson Hauser, Vienna, Forsyth; Thos. Williams, Leaksville, Rockingham, Arch Fry, Martin's Lime Kiln, Stokes; Aquilla Teague, Kernersville, Forsyth; Chas. Dick, Greensboro, Guilford; C W Johnson, Chapel Hill, Orange.—*Patriot.*

North Carolina at Boston.

At length the ice is broken, and thanks to the Richmond and Danville Railroad and the energy of Col. Andrews, Captain C. C. McPhail and the other officers of that company, North Carolina presents a bright and shining place among her sisters at the Boston Exposition. It is with real satisfaction that we contemplate the idea that hereafter we are not to be known merely as the tar, pitch and turpentine State, as the old geographers used to have it, but that our rich and varied resources attract attention and challenge the admiration of practical men throughout the length and breadth of the Union.

In a long article the Boston *Journal of Commerce* describes the exhibit from North Carolina and makes kind comment upon the rich specimens of copper, the silver ores, the gold and the iron, that contribute so large a part of our undeveloped resources.

Our stones, so varied as to be almost countless, next are made to pass in review, and finally, of our woods the *Journal of Commerce* says:

[*News-Observer.*]

"In woods a very extensive and varied display is made in finished and unfinished woods of all kinds, each specimen being neatly labelled and easy of reference. Oak, pine, walnut, poplar, maple, willow, elm, locust, plum, hickory, gum, birch, cherry, dogwood, hemlock, grapevine, holly, persimmon, chestnut, red cedar, and many other varieties are represented by specimens of a number of species of each. Sections of curly poplar and walnut trees are shown very nearly five feet in diameter.

"A large exhibit of persimmon, dogwood and sourwood, for shuttle blocks and bobbins, and oak and hickory, foor spokes, etc., is furnished by William H. Snow, of High Point, N. C. Mr. Snow sought the South on account of his health, and with but little money, and is now the proprietor of an immense and growing business, which is increasing almost beyond his producing capacity. Thos. McMahon, of Greensboro, N. C., exhibits spokes, handles and rims, which are of splendid material and commendable workmanship."

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Yadkin endorsed John Worth for Senator and nominated A. E. Holton for the House.

Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Dr. J. M. Worth and Col. T. M. Holt spoke at Graham Saturday.

Senator Vance spoke at Troy yesterday, and speaks at Mt. Gilead today, Rockingham to-morrow.

Judge Bennett and Major Dowd, spoke Friday in Monroe to a large audience in the Court House. The Democrats are aroused and county and state ticket will be elected.

That Col. Johnson will be Major Dowd's opponent, is now pretty generally conceded by those who have been watching the corks.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Knowing Republicans in Raleigh say that the O'Hara-Hubbs embroglio in the second district will result in the withdrawal of Hubbs.—*Patriot.*

The Democratic barbecue in East Raleigh the other night was largely attended, and drew forth speeches from Major John Gatling, Fab. Busbee, Geo. Snow and others.

J. Madison Leach and Charley Price, who were advertised to speak in this place yesterday, did not come to time and there was no speaking. It is rumored that these two champions of liberalism have withdrawn from the canvass. So mote it be.—*Kinston Free Press.*

Col. Winston, the great greenback high sheriff in these parts, made a speech at Company Shops last Saturday about sunset. Our informant tells us that it was not a Liberal nor Greenback speech by any means, but one of the veriest Radical harrangues, and that it was worse than any speech he had heard from the lips of any Republican.—*Graham Gleaner.*

A large crowd assembled here Wednesday 20th, to hear an address by Col. John N: Staples, of Greensboro, on the politics of the day. Mr Thos. W. Strange, in a speech of a few moments duration, welcomed Col. Staples to our city, and appropriately introduced him. Col. Staples created a splendid impression by this, his first effort in our section. His speech was an able, exhaustive and judicious review of the politics of the day; well conceived, written and arranged, and splendidly delivered. He has a full, clear ringing voice that adds much to the charm of his speaking, and his address last evening extended his reputation and won for him many high compliments from competent critics.—*Wilmington Star.*

—The coming holidays will be more generally observed than any for many years, and we would remind our readers that a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will prove a most acceptable holiday present.

Highly Esteemed.

The youthful color and a rich lustre are restored to faded or gray hair by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, a harmless dressing highly esteemed for its perfume and purity.

The Height of Folly.

To wait until you are in bed with disease you may not get over for months, is the height of folly, when you might be easily cured during the early symptons by Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known sickly families made the healthiest, by a timely use of this pure medicine.—*Observer.*

WANTED. Agents.—Now ready for Subscribers. The leading book of the century.

Eve's Daughters,

or, "COMMON SENSE FOR MAID, WIFE and MOTHER," By MARION HARLAND, Author of "Common Sense in the Household," etc. A book which the best judges predict will outsell, do more good and create a greater sensation than any work published since "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This volume will be eagerly sought for by hundreds of thousands who are familiar with her other *popular* works.

"A standard and indispensable book for all women who seek health and happiness."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"We commend this earnest book to her wide circle of American sisters, to whom it is dedicated."—*Express and Mail.*

"We trust mothers and teachers will give it the thoughtful reading it deserves."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"I can heartily endorse every word uttered by others in commendation of it."—*Behson T. Lossing.*

"No home should lack a copy where daughters are being reared.—*Mrs. Mury A. Livermore.*

"Bright, varied and attractive in style, true and solid in matter."—*Rev. John Hall, D. D.*

A book no mother or daughter can afford to be without.

SUCCESS ASSURED FROM THE START.
NO EXPERIMENTING.

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For liberal terms and choice territory apply at once to J. R. ANDERSON & H. S. ALLEN, 55 Chambers St., N. Y.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

Special to the Ladies.

TULLY & CO, STEAM FEATHER AND MATTRESS RENOVATORS, wish to announce that they will remain a short time longer in the city. Housekeepers should attend to having their work done at once, as they may never have another such opportunity.

We refer, by permission, to some of the best known families who have had work done by us and recommend the steam process.

Mrs. Dr. J. W. Hunter, Mrs. L. M. Fries, Mrs. Dr. Shelton, Mrs. Dr. C. J. Watkins, Mrs. J. Mitchell Rodgers, and many others.

TULLY & CO.,
Old Int. Rev. Office,
Sept. 14, 1882. Salem, N. C.

Salem Academy

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN,
SALEM, N. C.

ASSUMES special responsibility for the education as well as the instruction of those committed to its charge.

For new Catalogue, containing requirements for admission, courses of study in Academic and other Departments, and full information in regard to system of domestic arrangements and methods of instruction, address REV. J. T. ZORN,
Principal.

Seventy-ninth Annual Session begins September 7, 1882.

BOOKS BELOW COST!

We ask attention to the following short list of books

BELOW COST.

One Thousand Miles Walk Across South America.
Chemistry of Farm and Sea.
Tennyson's (Diamond Edition) Poems.
What is Free Trade.
Minor Place.
Thompson's Seasons,
Lady of Lake.
Black Forest Stories.
Dicken's Little Dorrit, Two Cities and Great Expectations.
Gareth and Lynette.
Trouble on the Mountains.
Story of Doom, Jean Ingelow.
Life Truths.
Christian Garland.
Butterfly Hunters.
Cannibal Islands.
Life of Henry Hudson.
Life of Philip Randolph.
Life of Oliver Cromwell.
Life of Louis Phillippe.
Spirit of Life, and a large number of

GOOD BOOKS.

Don't you forget to call at the

SALEM BOOKSTORE

for your school supplies, as cheap if not cheaper than anywhere else. Try it.

The best Writing paper always on hand.

Fancy Box Paper cheaper than ever, 15, 25, 50, 75 cents and $1 per box.

We have a good supply of "Correspondence Cards and Envelopes." 25 cents formerly 35 and 40 cents per box. Nice goods at low prices.

MANY FANCY ARTICLES

will be sold at and below cost, and no mistake for the next six weeks, such as

CHINAWARE,
TOY BOOKS,
JUVENILE BOOKS,
and a select lot of good

Miscellaneous Reading Books

at and below cost, in order to make room for

NEW GOODS.

Call and examine, and you will find many articles even lower in price than you think.

The lot comprises,
TALES,
TRAVELS,
BIOGRAPHY, &c.

BOOKS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Call early before the Books are sold.

A well selected stock of books can be bought here at a low price.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$ 85	to	90
Corn, per bushel,	1 00	to	1 10
Oats, " "	50	to	60
Rye, " "	00	to	0 00
Barley, per bush.	00	to	00
Flour, per hundred,	2 25	to	2 65
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00	to	0 00
Peas, (white,) " "	0 00	to	0 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00	to	00
Beans, (white,)" "	00	to	00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00	to	00
Pork,	8	to	10
Country Meat, (hog round,)	15	to	1p
" Hams	15	to	15
Green Apples per bushel,	00	to	08
Eggs, per dozen,	10	to	12
Butter, per pound,	15	to	20
Tallow, " "	6	to	8
Beeswax, " "	20	to	21
Flax Seed, per bushel	80	to	90
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	50	to	0
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00	to	00
Cabbage, per pound,	00	to	1
Chickens, per dozen,	1 80	to	2 50
Hay, per hundred,	40	to	50
Fodder, per hundred bdls,	00	to	00
Shucks, per hundred lbs,	00	to	00

DRIED FRUITS.

Cherries per lb.	15 cents.
Berries " "	5 cents.
Quarter Apples,	2 to 3 cents.
Sliced "	2 to 3 cents.
Fancy, "	4 to 5 cents.
Peeled Peaches,	5 to 10 cts.
Halve and quarter Peaches,	2 to 3 cents,

Winston Tobacco Market.

Lugs Common Red	5 50	to	6 50
" Good	5 50	to	7 00
" Bright	5 00	to	7 00
" Good	8 50	to	9 00
" Fine	10 00	to	15 00
Fillers Common	600	to	7 00
" Good	9 00	to	10 00
" Fine	10 00	to	14 00
Wrappers Common	15 00	to	20 00
" Good	30 00	to	40 00
" Fine	40 00	to	50 00
" Fancy	50 00	to	75 00

LOOK OUT!

N. T. SHORE & CO.,
SALEM, N. C.

HAVING carried on the GROCERY BUSINESS for the past 12 months, we announce to the citizens of Salem, Winston and vicinity, and the public generally, that we intend in the future, as in the past, to keep the best stock of

Family Groceries,

ever offered in this market.

Good Coffee at from 15 to 25 cents. Best qualities of Sugar. Good Tea, as cheap as the cheapest. Best Rice, Barley Hominy, Grits and Oatmeal.

Best quality of Spices constantly on hand.

Soda and Lemon Biscuits, and Ginger Snaps, fresh from the bakery. Royal Baking Powders, best in use.

Canned Goods.

Oysters, Sardines, Salmon.

Plain and Fancy Candies.

No. 1 syrup, as good as the best. No 2 and 5 Syrup and Cuba and New Orleans Molasses. Baker's Chocolate.

CHOICE BACON AND LAR

AND GOOD FLOUR AND MEAL

always on hand.

No. 1 Apple Vinegar. White Wine Vinegar Mackerel. Best Kerosene Oil. Candles. Matches. J. & P. Coats' Thread. Cigars. Black Mountain, Durham and Little Joker Smoking Tobacco. Chewing Tobacco,

and Snuff, as good as can be found in this market. Soaps and Starch in any quantity.

Crockery, Glassware and Lamp Goods, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Country Produce

Bought for Cash or Barter.

CALL AND SEE US.

Thanking you for your kind patronage we hope to merit a continuance of the same

N. T. SHORE & CO.,
West side of Public Square, Salem, N. C.
Salem, N. C., May 12, 1881.-18.

FARMERS
Look! Look! !Look!!!
TO YOUR INTEREST,

and don't fail to secure

Tate's Improved Little Monitor Grain and Seed Separator,

if you want clean seed and best grade of flour, and compete for the premiums to be awarded at the WHEAT FAIR, Aug. 26th.

Now is your time to make money by investing in one of those valuable machines.

If you have this Mill, you can get No. 1 seed out of your filthiest wheat. It will separate all the different kinds of filth, such as oats, barley, rye, cheat, cockle, smut, wild onions, rat dirt, &c., and give you two grades once running through; first grade all the largest and best matured kernels, for seed; second grade cleaned so that it will make No. 1 flour without running through the smutter, thus you save all your screenings to feed your stock. This point alone will save cost of the Machine in cleaning 300 bushels. You will also save 1 peck per acre in seeding, and make from 3 to 5 bushels more per acre in harvesting, by using the LITTLE MONITOR. You can also clean your clover and grass seed to perfection. Your oats, barley, rye, corn, buck wheat, flax seed, &c.

Don't lose any time, but call and examine the machine for yourselves. If you cannot call, send for illustrated circulars.

Shop on Main street, opposite Big Coffee Pot, Salem, N. C.

Very Respectfully,
W. M. TATE.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 3, 1882.—31-3m.

F. & H. Fries, Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers, Salem, N. C., Aug. 3, 1882.—Messrs. E. TATE & SON, Dear Sirs:—We have used one of your Little Monitors for several years and are pleased with the work; we have examined the machines you now offer to the public, and think them to be better than the one we use, and would suggest to farmers having much grain to sow or prepare for market, that they give the machine a thorough trial and thereby improve the quality of their wheat. We think every neighborhood, if not every farmer, should have at least one of your machines.

Respectfully,
F. & H. FRIES.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.00, a. m., and every day at 5.30, p. m. Due every day, by 10:20, a. m., and every day except Sunday, by 11.45, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Tobaccoville, Dalton, Bliss and Flat Shoals. Closes every day except Sunday at 7:00, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:00, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

YADKINVILLE, via Winston, Lewisville, Panther Creek Conrad's and Charity closes every day except Sunday at 6:00, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Vienna, Shore and East Bend and Richmond Hill. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 6:00, a. m. Due Tuesday and Friday by 7, p. m.

H. L. SHORE, P. M.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

A sure and speedy cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diphtheria, Chills, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, etc.

Perfectly safe to use *internally* or *externally*, and *certain* to afford relief. No family can afford to be without it. Sold by all druggists at 25c., 50c., and $1 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

R. B. KERNER,
**ATTORNEY AT L

we have repaired our Court House at a cost of $3,671.09 and have built a bridge across Tar river at a cost of $3,367.46, and we have contracted for and are now preparing to build a new jail which will cost some $7,000 or $7,500.

The county levy for taxation since 1874 has been as low as any county in the State, for the last three years, it being only 25 cents on the $100 valuation.

ALEX. L. BLOW.

C. S. C. and late Register of Deeds and Clerk of Board of County Commissioners.

THE HOMESTEAD.

The Radical papers, so far as we have seen, make no reports of Col. Dockery's speeches. From notices in Democratic papers printed where he has spoken, and from gentlemen also entirely reliable who have heard him, we learn that eulogy of the Constitution of 1868, the Canby Constitution, is the feature of his speech. Col. Dockery's language on this subject is what is sometimes called eloquent, and sometimes designated highfaluting. The Canby Constitution, Col. Dockery says, "was the grandest production of human wisdom that ever emanated from the brain of man," because it, first in North Carolina, made provision for a Homestead Law and personal property exemptions; for laborers' and mechanics' lien; for the rights of married women; for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt; for the election of magistrates by the people; for free suffrage in place of the old property qualification required for Senate voters. The Colonel's peroration, that is to say, what we plain North Carolina people might call the tail-end of a spread-eagle, is to the effect that all the good ever accomplished for the State was accomplished by this Constitution and the party which made it, and that the Democrats have never done "one single thing" for the people that resulted in good.

Skipping the peroration, as that end of a spread-eagle is allowed to display itself at will, let us look into the statements made as facts, and we will take them backwards from the peroration, as that being last has been first referred to:

1. "Free Suffrage" was established in 1854, fourteen years before the Canby Constitution was thought of. The Constitution was amended in that year, the result of the movement begun in 1848 by Gov. David S. Reid, the first Democrat elected Governor of North Carolina. Colonel Dockery was quite old enough in 1848 to take an active interest in defeating Gov. Reid and his proposed constitutional change.

2. The election of magistrates *was* taken from the Legislature by the Canby Convention. We need not discuss the results here. Some of them are noted elsewhere in the official county statements, and few people have forgotten the evil days of negro and scallawag rule.

3. Imprisonment for debt abolished. Most readers of this paper can find in their neighborhood a copy of the Laws of 1866-'67. If they will turn to page 85, they will find "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt;" and this act is precisely what was put in the Constitution of 1868 by the Canby Convention. In 1866, negroes did not vote and white men then, as white men are now, were Democrats. The Legislature was white, and of course the Legislature was almost unanimously Democratic. The bill to abolish imprisonment for *debt was introduced into the House on Jan*uary 24th, 1867, by Mr. Dargan of Anson, Democrat; was referred on the 29th to a special committee of three Democrats, Messrs. Moore, Dargan and McKay; was reported from committee on the 30th, and on the same day passed its three readings by 87 to 19. It came up in the Senate on February 12th, passing its second reading, 24 to 12, and on the 20th passed its third reading, 26 to 19, and became the law.

4. The Homestead and Exemption law, the lien law, and the married woman's law. The reader who looks, as above advised, into the Laws of 1866-'67, may find on page 81, "An act to establish freehold homesteads," &c.; which law, *curtailed and abridged* in value of homestead and amount of personal property exemptions, but unchanged as to liens and married woman's rights, was transferred to the Canby Constitution of 1868 and forms Article X of that instrument, as any one may see who will take the trouble to examine. The bill which was made law by this Legislature of 1866-'67, composed as above stated of white men, who were of course Democrats, was introduced into the Senate by that old fashioned Democrat, Mr. Berry of Orange, and passed by a vote of 38 to 6. The House passed it without dissent, as reported from a committee of conference on some points of disagreement.

We have said above that instead of inventing the Homestead Law, the Radicals in the Canby Constitution curtailed and abridged the Homestead and Exemption laws then and theretofore existing. Col. Dockery may say that this is matter of legal construction, and may intimate that we know no more of law than the evidently little known to him. So we will cite authority that he will not venture to dispute. In the 69th volume, Reports of the North Carolina Supreme Court, pages 396—405, is a report of the case of Garrett *vs.* Cheshire. The decision of the Court—which consisted of the five Radical Judges Pearson, Reade, Rodman, Settle and Boyden—was pronounced by Judge Edwin G. Reade. It is all interesting reading, but we have space only for the paragraphs relating to the matter in hand, which show that the Radical Constitution abridged the exemptions established by the Democrats not only in 1866, but so far back as in 1856. Judge Reade says:

"Our act of 1856, Rev. Code, exempts personal property, articles by name, which may be of the value of several hundred dollars, more or less, according to the circumstances of the debtor's family. And in 1866-'67, prior to the existence of the debt in the case before us, an act was passed exempting "all necessary farming and mechanical tools, one workhorse, one yoke of oxen, one cart or wagon, one milch cow and calf, fifteen head of hogs, 500 lbs of pork or bacon, 50 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of wheat, household and kitchen furniture not exceeding $200 in value; the libraries of attorneys at law, practising physicians and ministers of the gospel, and the instruments of surgeons and dentists, used in their profession." Acts of 1866-'67, chapter 61.

"It is apparent that an allotment of those articles approximate $1,000, and in many cases would exceed that sum in value. And the same act allows a homestead of 100 acres, without restriction as to value, which in many cases would be worth, with the improvements, many thousands.

"In 1868 our constitution was adopted, and in that our present homestead law is limited to $1,000 realty, not in fee simple, but for a limited time, and personalty to the value of $500. Can it be said of our homestead laws, as the learned Judge said of the Georgia law, that any one in casting his eye over them, as compared with former exemptions, would be struck by the magnitude of the increase? Our homestead law is not an *increase*, but a *restriction* upon former exemptions."

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

It was matter of surprise that the Radical platform this year did not contain the usual fierce denunciation of the Landlord and Tenant Law. The omission can be accounted for.

Some two years ago, at the request of the party managers, the late Major Richard C. Badger, as able and learned a lawyer as lived in North Carolina in his day, made a thorough examination of the law. They thought that the law might be made the means of revolutionizing the politics of the State, and that his examination and exposure of its alleged iniquities would furnish the campaign matter needed for success. Major Badger himself was inclined to the same opinion, and he undertook the work not doubting the result. His conclusion was that the Landlord and Tenant Law was not only eminently just to all, but peculiarly necessary to the prosperity of the tenant class. Major Badger was an extreme Radical, but he was also a sincere lover of his kind; and not given to the concealment of any opinion, he was especially outspoken on any matter affecting the interests of those whom he thought liable to suffer from lack of learning or lack of money to buy its use of those who had learning. The conclusion reached, in his opinion nearly affected the well-being of that class of our people, and he announced it publicly and frequently here, and again in his examination under oath at Washington, before what was known as the Senate "Exodus Committee," in 1880. His party doubtless concluded, therefore, that in their platform silence on this subject was golden.

On the hustings and in the press, however, they seem to think that on this subject speech is silver, and there they tell us that Judge Bennett, the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large, "voted for the tyrannical Landlord and Tenant Act of 1874."

We should not regard Judge Bennett's vote for that act as any cause of complaint; on the contrary. But it is well to be accurate about matters of fact. And as a matter of fact it may be stated that Judge Bennett did not vote for the law. It may be added, also as matter of fact, that if he had wished to vote for it, he could not have done so; for the very sufficient reason that he was not a member of the Legislature which passed it.

But we are further told that this tyrannical law of 1874 "made laboring men, tenants and croppers slaves to the landholders." About this we hold the opinions held by Mr. Badger, and we propose briefly to give the reasons for the faith that is in us.

The principal agricultural labor of the South was everywhere destroyed upon the enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation which followed the surrender. The state of things was then this: The white people had the lands, teams, &c.; the negroes had the labor and nothing else. The problem was out of this condition of things to find some secure foundation upon which to build up anew the prosperity of the country.

The land without labor would be unproductive; the labor without land would be equally unproductive. Being without money to pay hire the only practicable way was for the land owner to make compensation to the laborer by giving him a share of the crop; or to let the land to the laborer for a stipulated share of the crop to be paid as rent. The latter on account of its freedom from vexation and annoyances was preferable to the land owner; it was equally so to the laborer as being in his opinion more consistent with his dignity as a free man. But the land owner could not allow the use and occupation of his land without security for his rent any more than the capitalist the use of his money without security for his interest. The security the colored laborer could not give. Further, the colored tenant if put in possession of the land could do nothing without team, tools, seed, and without supplies for himself and family, and these the landlord must provide. Here again was a necessity for security to be given. Without security of some kind the crop could be pledged, sold or removed, and the land holder defeated of his just claim for rent and also for all his advancements. If this were done in violation of a positive contract the landlord had no remedy; if he got a judgment against the laborer the latter had nothing on which to levy an execution. The security which the parties themselves were powerless to provide, could, however, be provided by the Legislature, and this was done in the Landlord and Tenant act. It was done by vesting in the landlord the title to and possession of the crop grown upon his land until his rent was paid, and making it a penal offence to remove the crop without his consent. To meet this contingency the Radicals passed the act of 1868.

By the Radical act of 1868 the lien attached when there was an agreement *in writing* to pay a share of the crop as rent, or when a lien was expressly given on the crop, or any part of it, to secure the performance of any stipulation contained in the lease. By subsequent acts the lien attaches when lands are rented or leased by agreement written or verbal for agricultural purposes, or shall be cultivated by a cropper. The lien obtains whether the agreement be a written or verbal one, and extends to a cropper as well as a tenant. To meet the exigencies of the situation the change made by the subsequent acts was indispensable. All these cases were embraced in the policy of the act, and the security afforded by the lien was equally needed in each.

The act as it now stands is wise in the highest sense of that word. It grew out of the necessities of the situation, and all its provisions were framed in exact conformity to the requirements of the situation. It established a sound foundation for the revival of our wrecked industries; nor, with the light of many years' experience, can any other be seen upon which it could have been established.

It was perfectly equitable in its principle; for the claim of the landlord to control the crop on account of his land, team, tools and advancements was, to say the least, equal to that of the tenant on account of his personal care and industry. The division of the crop, in fact, is made upon this basis.

It was more than equitable, it was beneficent. It put the tenant in possession of those means of prosperity which ordinarily only wealth can purchase. It did no injury to his self respect; for it gave him control of his own time and his own actions, which as a laborer for hire he could not have had—and one or the other he was compelled to be,

It is a law which no honest man can complain of, since it simply requires that the tenant should reimburse the land owner for the means of making the crop before the crop itself be disposed of and its proceeds beyond reach.

In short, it solved the labor problem, laid a secure foundation for the re-establishment of agricultural industries and opened a boundless field for the energies of men without means.

SOME PENITENTIARY MATTERS.

Radical talkers and Radical writers are just now making the usual moan about the wickedness of putting penitentiary convict labor in competition with honest labor, and about Democratic "taking away the chance of the mechanic to earn an honest penny by doing all contract work with convict labor."

Now in our opinion, two of the most efficient agents of civilization were the whipping post and the gallows. They were the surest preventives of crime, and to prevent not to punish was their object. Radical mock humanity, Northern Radical humanity, has greatly lessened the value of the last and has done away with the first The penitentiary which was invented as a substitute is but a school for the higher education of criminals in their profession. Indeed, so far as our observation goes, it would seem that if, as sometimes happens, an honest man should have the ill luck to be sent there, the end of his term of service would find him a thief; and if a man went there with some regard for truth, he would be graduated an accomplished liar.

It will be seen that we do not hold the penitentiary system in high esteem. How came there to be a Penitentiary in North Carolina? Turn to Article XI, Canby Constitution of 1868, and read—

"Section 3. The General Assembly shall, at its first meeting, make provision for the erection and conduct of a State's Prison or Penitentiary."

The Legislature of 1868-'69 obeyed orders, for a marvel, and not only provided for building a penitentiary, but provided also for filling it, by wasting or stealing the moneys set aside for schools, another of civilization's most effective agents. Once filled, and kept filled, the question was what to do with the convicts. We cannot think with patience of convict labor being made to compete with honest labor in any measure; and by employing it on Railroad work the Democratic party has avoided that competition as far as possible. But why does it ever, in the smallest particular, compete with the labor of honest men? Turn once more to Article XI, Canby Constitution of 1868, and read

"Section 11.—It shall be steadily kept in view by the Legislature, and the Board of Public Charities, that all penal and charitable institutions should be made as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with the purposes of their creation."

Taxes Must Come, or Homesteads Go!

The Constitution does not protect the Homestead from the Sheriff's hammer. Taxes must come, or Homesteads must go. And they came very near going once.

The Radical Legislature of 1868-'69 issued special tax bonds to the amount of $23,680,000. That was a pretty big sum, almost too big for us poor people of North Carolina to understand without stating what it was. It was very nearly one-third of all the real property in North Carolina. Two more Radical Legislatures would have taken the whole of it, but the taxes collected for that one Legislature's waste nearly bankrupted the people, and did bankrupt the Radical party. It has never had another Legislature.

Since then men's lives, liberties and property have been safe; peace, quiet, plenty and prosperity have once more gladdened their hearts; and they have felt the State Government rather through the blessings it bestows than through the injuries it did inflict.

Look to the Legislature! Dishonesty, incompetency, extravagant and wasteful expenditure of the people's money will result now as in 1868, and now as then render high taxes inevitable.

And taxes must come, or Homesteads must go!

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Colonel Dockery talks much and with many high-sounding words of what his party has done to secure men's personal rights. His party has talked just as Colonel Dockery talks, but we do not recall much that has been done to that end by either Col. Dockery or his party.

We recollect, indeed, that it is declared in section 18, Article 1, of the Canby Constitution of 1868, that "every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof." And that in section 21 of the same article it is declared that "the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended."

And yet, we also recollect that just two years after these solemn injunctions were put in the Constitution, in the dark days of 1870, there was extreme danger to person as well as to property. The land was overrun with spies, cut-throats and assassins; the writ of *habeas corpus* was defied; hundreds of good citizens were driven into exile, and other hundreds, unable to fly, dragged to Raleigh, hundreds of miles from their homes, charged with violations of the whisky laws, the ku-klux laws, the tobacco laws.

Well do we recollect that when Kirk and his "rude" soldiery broke into Caswell, they laid lawless hands upon many of the most eminent citizens in that county or in the State. So far as we know or have heard, there was not one of those subjected to unlawful violence and shameful imprisonment who was not above suspicion even of evil of any kind. Among them was John Kerr, then nearing the close of a long life distinguished by brilliant talents, marked by conspicuous public services, and adding to other claims to consideration that of having been from early manhood an active, useful, zealous member of the Baptist Church. There was William B. Rowe, long a presiding magistrate of the County Court, foremost in setting an example of obedience to law as he was ever zealous in enforcing it. For a quarter of a century he had held high official position in the Methodist Church. There was Dr. N. M. Roan, whose eminence as a citizen had been recognized by his election as one of the Council of State; whose professional position for half a life-time had been of the highest in the State; and who for full as long a space had been an Elder in the Presbyterian Church. To these men, and such as these, the Radical judges denied the commonest privilege of our law, the writ of *habeas corpus*, when their highest rights had been invaded with every circumstance of injury.

We have cited the cases of these excellent gentlemen by name for the purpose of showing the spirit of Radicalism; to show that neither public service, character, nor religion had in its eyes any claim to the most ordinary right in law. But the character of the applicant is wholly immaterial. Were he the worst man in North Carolina, and accused of the grossest felony, he is entitled to the writ. Why then was it not granted to those who applied? Because in North Carolina under laws as stringent as they can be made, with judges bound by the most solemn oaths, the most sacred rights of citizenship were, in the persons of her own sons, treated by the Radical rulers and the Radical Judges with a contemptuous disregard that was unknown eighteen hundred years ago on the uttermost frontiers of the Roman Empire, as the reader of the New Testament may see, and which England, as he who reads the history of the War between the States will find, would not tolerate even in the persons of foreigners temporarily protected by her flag.

Personal liberty, indeed! Who wants any more such liberty? Let him who does, call himself a Liberal and vote the Radical ticket. He will soon get it.

A CONTRAST!

For the support of the State Government the people of North Carolina pay a tax of about 33 cents a head. For the support of town, county and State Administrations, all, they pay but little more than $1 a head, and they know that they get the worth of their money. The cost of the United States Government this year is $401,000,000—a sum so big that one can only get an idea of it by reflecting that it is four times the value of all the land in North Carolina; that if in silver dollars there would be enough to lay five rows of them around the whole State, and if in paper dollars, enough to cover its entire surface; that it is $8 taken from the comforts or necessities of every man, woman and child, white and black, in the United States. North Carolina's share of this tax is, at $8 a head, about twelve millions of dollars.

The Home Governments dispense justice, support the public charities, make the public improvements, educate our children, protect us in our labor by day and while we sleep by night; in short, do for us all that men institute governments to do, and cost us one dollar a head. The United States Government collects from us eight dollars a head, twelve million dollars, and comes in direct contact with us or our interests only in the ugly shape of an Internal Revenue Tax Collector, or the uglier form of an Internal Revenue Raider. To no man, woman or child, white or black, in North Carolina is there ordinarily any direct return for this enormous taxation, save only to the Federal office-holder, the tax collector or the raider.

The Home Governments take the small sums required for their beneficent administration by direct taxes, taxing each man according to the value of his property, imposing the public burden in exact proportion to the share which each individual receives of public protection. The enormous taxes collected by the United States Government are indirect, are paid by consumers. Hence, each individual pays, not according to the benefit which he receives from government, but according to the amount of production which he consumes in living or in making his living. The millionaire, if he consume no more than the day laborer, will pay no larger share of the public burden.

Yet, as men doubtless feel direct taxes more sensibly, that is to say, know when they pay them and how much they pay, the Radicals would persuade them that the dollar paid for the government that protects them is a burden, and the eight dollars paid to the Federal officials a blessing. The Radicals say so—that is to say, the Federal officials, the Internal Revenue tax collectors, and the Internal Revenue Raiders say so. Exactly!

The Home Governments are in the hands of "Bourbon" Democrats. The Washington Government in the hands of Radicals.

It is a characteristic of "Bourbon" Democrats to insist on economy with efficiency in the administration of the government, and the "Bourbon" makes no distinction, in his own mind, between the person who wastes public money and the person who robs a bank or breaks into a barn. In old fashioned honesty and fidelity to public trusts, the "Bourbon" has nothing to forget and nothing to learn. And when in each House of Congress there is a good working "Bourbon" majority, Federal expenses will be reduced, Federal taxation lightened, and the Federal Government as beneficent as our Home Government.

Let North Carolina see to it that her full duty is done towards securing that majority.

STOP WASTE—REDUCE TAXES!

The tax-payers in the Southern States, the Democratic white people, demand and are determined if possible to have rigid economy in every department of the Federal Government, in order that taxation may be reduced. They wish no niggardly administration of their Government, but to the profligate expenditure of public money, every year becoming more profligate under Radical rule at Washington, they are opposed. They know that they pay into the treasury their full share of what comes out, and they are bitterly opposed to throwing away the money that is earned with much toil and effort.

The surplus revenue this year, it is believed, will amount to $200,000,000, which is equal to $4 for each man, woman and child in the United States. North Carolina's proportion is $6,000,000. It needs no argument to prove that North Carolina will gain more by the reduction of taxation than by any direct appropriation for improvements that is within the range of probability. Reduce the taxation, stop wasteful expenditure, and put an end to this unnecessary accumulation in the public treasury of the millions raised by obliging the people to pay higher prices for every article they consume in living and for every article they use in making a living. A Democratic Congress will stop the waste and reduce the taxes.

A surplus revenue is a public nuisance. It gives to the Government a dangerous control over the monetary affairs of the country, and a control almost certain to be used for the promotion of party purposes. It takes productive capital from the hands of the owners, and vests it in hands where there is every temptation to spend it uselessly if not viciously. The world has never known a government so pure that it would not become corrupt if a surplus revenue were permanently placed at its disposal.

Who can estimate, what language could describe, the evils to flow from such a fund at the disposal of the Washington Government, already, in its youth and strength, as corrupt and corrupting as the great empires of the world have been when tottering to their fall?

HOW THE PEOPLE'S MONEY GOES.

The Democrats of North Carolina have reduced expenditures and taxes more than one-half. And yet by a wise administration of the sums collected, they have had money to spare to build white and colored asylums at Morganton, Goldsboro and Raleigh; to help the Western Railroad as long as it needed help; to contribute to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad until that too no longer needs State aid to secure its completion; to pay the interest on the public debt; in short, to restore a ruined State to a condition of prosperity unexampled in its history.

It is a good thing to reduce the people's taxes and to diminish the public expenditures when it can be done without damage to the people's interests; but after all, the matter for the people to consider, and which sensible people do consider, is not how much has been spent, but how it has been spent, and whether more has been spent than was necessary to the protection and advancement of the public interests. He who employs a man and pays him $1,000 a year to run his plantation, and at the end of the term of service finds that there are no crop returns, that his lands have been allowed to go to gulley, that his fences are down, his stock unfit for service, and his barns and outhouses gone to rack and ruin, is not likely to re-employ that man after finding that a successor makes good crops, keeps the lands in trim, the stock in good working order and the buildings in good repair, even if the outlay to secure these profitable results were as great or even greater than that which had yielded him no returns and brought his farm to the verge of irreparable ruin.

Twelve years ago, this great "plantation," North Carolina, had been pretty well "done for" by its high-priced Radical overseers. To-day, it is in better condition than ever before, yields bigger and better returns, and costs less than ever to run it.

Who would change this state of things? Who would re-employ the Radical applicants for overseers' places?

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

1. Let there be a County Committee composed of active, working, zealous, intelligent men.

2. Let there be Township Committees *composed of the very best men in the township.* Right here the work is to be done, and hence the absolute necessity for the very best men the party has in the township.

3. Let each township be divided up into convenient districts, with known, well defined boundaries, as far as possible, such as roads, creeks, &c., each committeeman taking one sub-division under his especial charge. In each sub-division let there be a sub-committee of three, or four, or five, or as many as need be, with its proper township committeeman at its head, and appointed by him. This sub-committee is to report to its chairman and operate under his directions.

4. Let each sub-committee, by the 7th of October, prepare two lists of all voters in its sub division, one for its own use, the other to be given to its chairman.

5. Let each sub-committeeman and each township committeeman examine the registration books from time to time, and check off the voters who have not registered, and then use every effort to get Democratic voters to register.

6. On the 14th of October, let each sub-committee meet with its chairman and check the Democratic voters who have not registered, and make arrangements for inducing them to register. On 28th October let them meet again for same purpose.

On election day let the township and sub-committees be early at the polling places with their lists of voters. Let the names of voters be checked off as they vote, and at one o'clock let a list of absent Democratic voters be made by the township chairman and given to the sub-committeemen, who will at once proceed to ascertain if the absentees cannot be induced to come to the polls and vote. For this purpose the chairman of the township committee must have provided suitable conveyances and have them constantly ready to hand.

If this simple plan be carried out, our majority in the coming election would not be a vote less than 30,000.

LOOK TO THE TOWNSHIPS.

If we would win the victory we must work for it, and to work to advantage we must work together. Systematic persistent effort is what we must have, and to accomplish this no better machinery has been found than that to which we have been accustomed, that is to say the system of State, Congressional, County and Township Executive Committees. And of all these the township committees are the most important, for upon them really devolves the work and labor necessary to be done to insure success. The difficulty we have had to contend with in North Carolina has been to induce the people to register and go to the polls. Once there they are sure to vote right. To bring out a full vote, men must be seen and talked to specially and individually—must be warned of the time and place of voting, and the danger of not voting. Provision must be made for securing the attendance of the lame and the halt and the sick who have no means of transportation of their own. Indifferent men and careless men must be roused to a sense of their duty to their party and to their State. Tickets must be provided and distributed, challengers must be appointed, and the registration books must be thoroughly inspected.

All these and other things too must be done if we would carry the day, and they must be done by the members of the Township Committees. No organization can be efficient that does not rely upon these local committees, each one operating in a small territory, and consequently familiar with every part of it, its members knowing and known to every qualified voter in it.

KEEP IN THE OLD PATHS.

If any additional legislation is needed for any particular class of the people, or for all classes, the Democratic party offers the best and the surest way to get it. When we trust to the Democratic party we know what we are doing. We know that we are trusting to the party that in the past rescued the State from robber rule, from carpet-bag rule, and from negro rule; to the party that alone in the future may save it from a return to that rule. Outside of its ranks we see no proper place for men who have at heart the good of the State. Let us stand together now, and in the future, as in the darkest hours of the past, to maintain the integrity and perfect the organization of the party that has worked such great good, not merely for the State but for the South and the whole country. When we tread in the old paths we know just where we are going; but when men stray off into independency or into new parties, they go at once into danger and into darkness, and nothing but evil can come of it. In the old Democratic paths alone lies safety.

IF THERE be a full and active Executive Committee in every township, the work of organization can be done easily and smoothly. Every man in a township can be seen and prevailed upon to go to the polls. Every man will be registered in due time and illegal registration will be guarded against. On the day of election our challengers will have lists of the registered Democratic voters and will check off all who vote, and when one o'clock comes it will be easy enough to send for those who have not put in an appearance. If matters be arranged in this way there is no need for us to lose a vote unnecessarily.

A GOOD township executive committee is worth all the speeches that can be made and all the newspapers that can be circulated in that township between now and Christmas.

WITH the experience of the past to guide us, we may lay it down as a safe proposition that the Democrats will always win when a full vote is polled, and that they will always be in danger of defeat if a small vote is cast. Our object then should be to bring out a full vote, and to do this requires work.

TARIFF TAXATION.

The present System Unlawful.

A tax is defined to be a "contribution of money exacted by government from individuals for public purposes." Again and again it has been decided by the highest courts of the several States, that this tax can only be levied for *public purposes*. Finally the Supreme Court of the United States in the great case of the Loan Association *vs.* Topeka, reported in 20th Wallace, affirmed these decisions and declared emphatically that in the very nature of free government, irrespective of constitutional provisions, no tax could be levied on the citizen except for *public purposes;* that taxation for all other purposes was essentially despotism, oppression and robbery under forms of law.

There are two kinds of taxation; direct, such as our tax on polls and lands; and indirect, such as duties levied on foreign goods coming into our country. The power of the Federal government to levy the latter kind of taxes is found in Article I, sec. 8 of the Constitution, and this power is declared to be given to enable the government "to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." If, therefore, it be exercised for these purposes, it is lawful, otherwise it falls within the denunciation of our highest judicial tribunal.

This form of taxation is by far the most dangerous and requires to be watched with most careful jealousy. Taxation is, in fact, the most usual and insidious form of destruction to constitutional rights. Direct taxation is seen and felt, and like physical pain, instantly warns us of danger. The indirect bleeds to death without notifying the great body of the people. A tax or tariff duty of say 50 per cent. is laid upon a foreign article; the importer pays it at the port of entry, adds that sum to the first cost of the article, and sells it to the consumer, who does not know that on every hundred dollars worth he uses he has paid a tax of fifty dollars. Sometimes the tariff duty will be a hundred per cent. or more, so high that the foreign manufacturer cannot bring in his goods at all. Then the American manufacturer adds very nearly the entire duty to his own products of like nature, and the consumer pays nearly the whole tax to the manufacturer, and the government gets not one cent. This tax then ceases to be for "public purposes," going into the pockets of private persons instead of the public treasury, and is, therefore, unlawful and despotic. This system of taxation is called *Protective.* There is no escape from the conclusion that protection—that is, a tax levied to help the manufacturers and not the government, is "robbery under the forms of law."

How the present System works.

Let us see how the present tariff, which the Republican State Convention declared it was in favor of maintaining, operates upon the people.

The average of the duties now imposed is about 50 per cent. *ad valorem* for the whole list. Many of the most useful articles reach the prohibitory point of 100 per cent. The following table will show the duties on quite a number of articles grouped according to the material of which they are composed:

Articles.	Average duty ad valorem, per cent.
Bar iron	45
Band iron	51@ 65
Chains	58
Iron hollow ware	82
Horseshoe nails	40
Cutlery	50
Screws, hinges, bolts, etc	48@ 60
Wire	51@ 71
Brass goods	35
Copper goods	25@ 45
Tin goods	22½ 35
Glass ware	30@ 40
Window glass	80
Earthenware and china	20@ 50
Cotton goods	33@ 58
Cotton spool thread	77
Linen goods	33@ 40
Bags and bagging	40
Silk goods	40@ 60
Woolen goods	50@102
Paints, varnishes, etc	20@ 73
Salt	40@ 64
Sugar and molasses	20@ 92
Rice	105
Brooms and brushes	35@ 40

Very few of these articles come from abroad; they are made at home and the tariff goes to the manufacturer. The farmers of the South and West unthinkingly or helplessly pay this vast amount of money to support Pennsylvania and New England manufacturers.

Let us look at it further. The whole amount of dutiable articles imported during the current fiscal year will be about $450,000,000, from which there will be realized to the Treasury about $220,000,000.

The whole amount of domestic articles of manufacture consumed within the same time is at the very lowest calculation $2,000,000,000. On this there is no means of ascertaining exactly how much tariff duty in the shape of protection is paid. Domestic competition does with many articles prevent the full amount of the tariff duty from being added to the first cost; but under no circumstances will the tariff duty add less than 25 per cent. to the proper cost of the article. This would make the enormous sum of $500,000,000 which the American people pay as a tax upon the articles they consume which are made at home!

This great tax, nearly twice the ordinary expenses of government, goes into the pockets of private capitalists. In other words the public treasury gets one dollar and the manufacturers get nearly three dollars.

If this was lawful taxation—and clearly it is not—it is yet most wasteful and ruinous. It is hard enough to pay taxes once—it is insupportable to pay them four times, and to see three dollars out of four enriching private parties and corporations.

To add to the hardships and inequalities of this most iniquitous tariff law, it will be found on examination that it is highest on objects of absolute necessity, as salt, spool cotton, flannels and woolen goods, workman's tools, and medicines, and lowest on many things used by the rich as diamonds, jewelry, foreign fruits, &c., &c., whilst nearly everything used in manufacturing is either free or at a nominal rate.

Still worse, in the woollens, dress goods, knit goods, hosiery, hats, &c., the coarser qualities mostly used by the poor are taxed from ten to fifty per cent. higher than the finer grades used by those of more means.

Wages as Affected by the System.

The popular pretext for this iniquitous protective system is for the benefit of American labor. They say, give us this tariff and we can pay our laborers wages which will place them far above the paupers of Europe.

This is absolutely false, but if true would be outrageously unjust. No government on earth has the right to tax me to pay my neighbor's work hands. Nor, for equally strong reasons, is there any justice under heaven in taxing one workingman to pay better wages to another workingman. The census shows that there are at least seven laborers outside of a manufactory to where there are three inside And it is not in the power of human logic to show that the man in the fields should be taxed for the benefit of the man at the loom or the forge. It is rank injustice.

Besides, all political economists now know that wages are not fixed by law. They are regulated by supply and demand. Manufacturers avail themselves of the laws of political economy fully—they buy their raw material in a free market where there is little or no tariff duty: they buy their labor in a market where there is no duty whatever. They then sell their products in a market made artificially dear by a protective tariff, and put the profits in their pockets and do not divide them with their laborers. The unquestionable proof of this is that the wages paid to skilled factory labor in this country, is just about as much higher than that paid in England, as the agricultural and general labor in this country is higher than similar labor in England. Further, the wages paid in England for both skilled and unskilled labor are nearly double those paid on the continent of Europe, where protection is universally practiced, whilst England is free trade. It is clear, therefore, that the price of labor is determined by economic conditions and not by statute.

A Lawful System's Advantages.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the way to increase the revenue is at the same time the way to relieve the people of taxation. By abolishing the internal revenue system, so odious to our people by its oppression, annoyance and corruption, we would lose about $140,000,000 of revenue. By lowering the tariff duties to a point where they could come in freely, that amount would be easily supplied by the duty on foreign goods, the treasury would get the money and the people would get the goods cheaper.

For instance: The year ending June, 1880, the amount of duty received on iron goods was about, in round numbers, $20,000,000, with an average duty of 43 per cent.; the amount of duty received from woolen goods was, in round numbers, $30,000,000, with an average duty of 59 per cent., making about $50,000,000 received from these two items. This tax was paid by the consumers and at the same time the tax paid to the manufacturer for domestic articles of the same character was at least two to one. Now if the tax on these articles of wool and iron was reduced to one-half, or 25 per cent., the duty received by the treasury would be quadrupled and the people would be relieved to that extent, both of the tax paid into the treasury and into the private purse of the manufacturer.

The necessities of the Government arising from the large public debt compels the levying of tariff duties on foreign imports; were this fixed at the point where it would yield the most revenue, it would meet three most indispensable conditions:

First, it would be constitutional, as it would raise revenue for public purposes.

Secondly, it would relieve the people of taxation and furnish them the necessaries and comforts of life at a cheap rate.

And thirdly, it would necessarily leave a margin of profit to our own manufacturers equal to the duty on the foreign article.

To this no reasonable man could object; it helps them without hurting us: more than this no just manufacturer could ask. Our domestic manufactures constitute a most important branch of the national industry, but if they are to be supported only by taxation they would prove an unmitigated curse.

One of the North's "Great Industries."

About forty millions of dollars are invested in the manufacture of steel rails in the United States. More than five thousand millions are invested in railroads. The tariff duty on English rails is $28, which enables American manufacturers to force American railroads to pay rather more than double prices for the large quantity of rails annually relaid. The enormity of this tax is apparent; it affects all classes, for though paid by the railroads at the outset, it comes out of the people at last; and the question comes up whether the railroad owner, the farmer, the merchant and the traveler ought to pay longer a tax of one hundred per centum to an interest which, as compared with their own, is trivial and unimportant—pay it, also, to a lucrative industry, while the $5,000,000,000 invested in railroads receive annual profits of barely more than two per centum. But steel rails are only one of more than fourteen hundred protected articles on our tariff list. If so great an abuse has grown up in connection with one commodity, what must be the vast total of abuses in a tariff hastily drawn up years ago as a war necessity?

As a people, can we really afford much longer to defer the expurgation of these abuses? Can the people of North Carolina afford to have it postponed? The day has passed when there can be any argument about having railroads; we want all we can get. The tax (about $1,200,000) paid on the rails laid in North Carolina since the war (about 600 miles) would have bought rails enough to lay nearly another 600 miles.

And this tax has been paid not to support the Government or to pay its debts, but to build up what is called a "great Industry" of the North. Don't *our* small Industries need "protection" from this monstrous wrong?

One of our Necessities.

Sugar is almost as much a necessity to the people as meat and bread. It has to be brought here from abroad, and the tax on it which the people pay to the Govenment is $50,000,000 a year. The Government does not need the tax, for its surplus revenue in 1880 was more than $100,000,000; in 1881, $150,000,000; and this year, it is thought, it will be $200,000,000. That is to say, the Government took last year needlessly three dollars, and will take this year with as little need four dollars from the comforts or necessities of every person, big and little, white and black, in the United States. The enormous tax on sugar, next to breadstuffs the most essential article of food, was levied and is retained to secure the votes of Louisiana Congressmen for the tariff which protects the North's "great industries" and robs the great body of the people.

LOCAL WORK.

If there be a full and active Executive Committee in every township the work of organization can be done easily and smoothly. Every man in a township can be seen and prevailed upon to go to the polls. Every man will be registered in due time and illegal registration will be guarded against. On the day of election our challengers will have lists of the registered Democratic voters and will check off all who vote, and when one o'clock comes it will be easy enough to send for those who have not put in an appearance. If matters be arranged in this way there is no need for us to lose a vote unnecessarily. Public speeches are all very well in their way, newspapers are all very well in their way, and so are formal county canvasses; but they are only means to an end and that end is to bring out the voters on an election day. They serve a useful and a necessary purpose in furnishing the local committees with the facts and arguments to stir up indifferent and uninformed men upon the great issues of the day. But if the work stops with the making of speeches and the circulation of newspapers, the work is only half done and the smaller half at that, for the great mass of the people, in our sparsely settled country and with our limited mail facilities and our limited means of transportation, will not be reached.

FREEDOM OR TYRANNY—WHICH?

We cannot afford to destroy or to weaken the Democratic party. It has rescued the State from Radical misrule; it has broken the alliance that existed so long between power and crime; it has checked the system of public plunder, which was drawing our people to bankruptcy and to ruin, and it has finally restored the control of the government to the intelligence and virtue of the State. Its defeat is Radical rule, and Radical rule is oppression, plunder, bankruptcy. Its success gives assurance of Constitutional Government, enforcement of law, and maintenance of right. Surely the cause is worthy of our supremest efforts.

THE TRUTH FITLY SPOKEN.

Under Democratic rule—said Col. John N Staples in a speech at Ashboro, a few days ago—"under Democratic rule the Government is administered without bayonets, the Law is stronger than the Sword, the Judge greater than the Soldier, and the glory of the Republic above the glory of the Party."

THE IMPROVEMENTS that we see every day around us, in men, manners, and material affairs, had their rise and have made their progress under Democratic rule.

Will it be wise, then—will it be prudent—for us to change that rule? Let conservative, thinking men throughout the State consider this question well.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Rooms Democratic Executive Committee,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 16, 1882.

The Committee desire to express their sincere thanks to the Democratic Press for the intelligent use made of the facts gathered together and printed in Document No. 1. To that hearty coöperation, they attribute the cheerful tone which the canvass has markedly assumed. To win a glorious victory in November, it needed only to arouse the people of the State to a sense of the blessings they enjoy under Democratic rule, and of the dangers and losses they have escaped in being free of Radical misrule. Some of us had begun to take the goods of these better days as mere matter of course; others of us in a dozen years had begun to forget the evils of the dark days of 1870; some had been misled by the designing or left uninformed as to current administration by the careless; all needed warning of danger and arousing to exertion.

Still further to inform and arouse, the Committee have collected official statements of county administration under the Canby system and under the present system. These, with other matters of information, they ask you to issue as a supplement to your paper if too long for the columns of your regular issue. And anticipating your cheerful assent, they have already commenced the collection of other statements from other counties which will soon be forwarded to you.

For the Committee:
OCT. COKE, Ch'm'n.
J. J. LITCHFORD, Secretary.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Charles Price, who appears to be its "by authority" speaker, is canvassing the State in the interest of the Radical party. The point of his speech, we understand, is to deny flatly that the present system of county government is more economical than the Canby system.

It has seemed to us that the simplest and surest way to correct an error so extraordinary is to print official statements from the counties more nearly concerned, giving the facts as they existed under the Canby system, and as they exist under the present system. Such statements from a number of those counties are annexed, and they will be followed by like official statements from the other counties. They all tell the same story of waste, debt, bankruptcy under the Canby system; of economy, prosperity, restored credit under the present system. There can be no further question of the facts. It would have been most wonderful if the facts had been otherwise. It required hundreds of years of schooling the most costly in blood and treasure to educate the great Anglo-Saxon race into capacity for self-government. The Order of General Canby for a brief space might make the negro, backed by Federal bayonets, the master of North Carolina; but the Order that could have qualified the negro to govern himself, or to govern the great governing race of the world, required to be written by the Hand of Omnipotence.

The Canby Convention, whose ignorance was only surpassed by its impudence; the Canby Convention, which was not a Convention of the people, but the creature of a soldier who ordered its assembly, elected its members, discharged its members, and controlled its every action; the Canby Convention taught the North Carolina Radical the notion that THE PEOPLE hold their rights at the will of parties. That Convention even stripped the great "DECLARATION OF RIGHTS" of its high prerogative to define the God-given rights of the people, and made it a simple article of the Constitution! This ignorant and impudent body of men thus undertook to "give" the people of North Carolina those rights which man did not give nor can take away, which parties cannot give nor take from the people. From that day to this we have been hearing that the Radical party "gave the people" the right to elect magistrates, and the right to do this, that or the other thing. It is time to look to first principles. The people have the abstract and original right to choose their magistrates, and to choose all other officers, and every year to chop and change them as they please. But as man necessarily surrenders many abstract rights to society, so the people, very properly, in all States, mortgage some elementary rights for one practical right—the right to be well-governed. The people of North Carolina in 1876, by an immense majority, decided to elect magistrates after the old Democratic fashion, and not in the manner ordered by Major General Edward Canby. There is but one thing we have now to consider: which plan, the people's plan or Canby's plan, secures good government?

The question is answered by the statements annexed, as it is daily answered in the every day life of every citizen.

WAKE COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

YEARS.	TAX ON POLL.	TAX ON $100 PROPERTY.
1869...	95 cents.....	31 cents.
1870...	90 "	40 "
1871...	$1.00	35 "
1872...	85 "	35 "
1873...	95 "	46 "
1874...	80 "	40 "
1875*..	80 "	38 "
1876*..	80 "	30 "
1877...	$1.38 "	46 "
1878...	1.38 "	46 "
1879...	98 "	32⅔ "
1880...	98 "	32⅔ "
1881...	78½ "	26⅛ "
1882...	78½ "	26⅛ "

From 1868 to 1874, the Republicans had absolute control of the government of Wake county.

* During the years 1875 and 1876, the Board of Commissioners were all Democrats, having been elected in August, 1874.

In September, 1874, when they were inducted into office the county scrip was hawked about the streets of the city of Raleigh for fifty cents in the dollar. In October, 1874, just one month after, the scrip went up to one hundred cents in the dollar, and during the two years of Democratic administration every man got par for his order.

In August, 1876, a Republican Board was elected for two years and the increase in taxation for these years speaks for itself.

Under the present system of county government, a Democratic Board was appointed by the Justices in 1879, and the decrease in taxation for the years since, as shown by the above table, was accomplished under their management.

The debt of Wake county, as appears by the Treasurer's report, is $15,869.77; over $11,000 of which was contracted by Republican Board of 1878.

Within the past three years, under Democratic administration, all the current expenses of the county have been promptly paid and $34,028.07 of old debt extinguished during these years—a debt contracted by the Republicans.

WILL. R. POOLE,
Chm'n Board of Com'rs.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

NEWBERN, Sept. 5, 1882.

Dear Sir: The Board of Commissioners made their annual report to the Magistrates on the 7th of August. A copy is sent you herewith.

The expenses of the county for 1878, the last year of the old system of County Government, were $15,375.04. The expenses for 1879, the first year of the present system, were $12,471.30. Saving to the county, $2,903.34.

The expenses for 1880 were $10,-838.70. Saving $4,536.84.

The expenses for 1881 were $11,-547.47. Saving $3,827.57.

The expenses for 1882, $11,769.62. Saving $3,605.42.

The tax levy in 1877 and 1878, under the old system, was $1.91⅜ on the $100. In 1879, under the new system, the tax levy was at once reduced to $1.41⅜. Saving 50 cents, or more than 25 per cent. The taxes collected under the old system were $44,274.40 in 1877, and $4,307.48 in 1878. Under the new system, the collections were $35,670 29. Saving to the people $7,737.19 as compared with 1878, and as compared with 1877 a saving of $8,604.11.

In 1880 the collections were $34,-269.50, showing a still further saving of $1,400.79.

For 1881 and 1882 the levies are $38,622.89—a saving of many thousands of dollars as compared with the old system, but larger than 1879 and 1880, because the county is building and paying for a court-house, instead of renting a building as heretofore.

The debt of the county when its affairs passed to the new system of county government was $145,296.32. The interest on it has been promptly paid, and $16,596.32 of the debt has been paid. The debt is now $129,700, and without increasing the taxes a cent this funded debt will be extinguished by the Sinking Fund in fifteen years, principal and interest, in full, and a balance of $10,684.16 left in the county treasury.

When the present Board entered upon their duties in 1879, they found the affairs of the county in any but a prosperous or desirable condition. Judgments for a large amount were entered against it; mandamuses were yearly issued for the levy of a tax to pay them; its obligations were selling for any price that one chose to pay for them, and its credit was dead and a by-word.

To-day its bonds and scrip are virtually at par, its finances are in a healthy and sound condition, and its credit good. The interest for 1882 upon its debt has been paid as fast as the coupons have been presented, and the Treasurer has in his hands belonging to the various funds the sum of $9,351.52.

In all respects the Board report a most excellent condition of county affairs succeeding the wretched situation under the old system. In nothing is the advancement more gratifying than in educational interests. Through the labors of County Superintendent Jno. S. Long, the Board say, the whole county has caught a new inspiration in this important work. New schools, both white and colored, have been put in operation; a most efficient corps of teachers have been put into the field, the new books prescribed by the State Board of Education have been placed in the hands of the children; a number of new school houses, among them a handsome two story house for the colored children of the city already completed and occupied, will be ready for the next school term; the increase in the attendance of pupils has exceeded thirty per cent., and the Superintendent by a personal visitation and inspection of the various schools in the county, and by his fairness, energy and wisdom in the management of both schools and teachers, has given to Craven county an enviable position in the ranks of the public school system of North Carolina. The Board of Education apportioned in January last among the different districts, the sum of $10,738.98.

JAMES A. BRYAN,
Ch'm'n County Commissioners.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August, 1882.

SIR:—In compliance with your request I herewith submit the following statement of the financial condition of New Hanover County, and in doing so I have drawn a comparison between the government of the County under Republican administration for the four years 1874, '75, '76, '77, and under Democratic administration for the four years 1878, '79, '80, '81. I have included the year ending August 31st, 1878, in the years of Democratic administration for the reason that the affairs of the County in 1877-'78 had become, under Republican administration, in such an embarrassed and unmanageable condition that two of the Republican members resigned in order to make way for two Democrats of fine business habits, who were appointed in their places, and afterwards a third died and a Democrat was appointed in his place.

UNDER REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

Expenses for year ending Aug. 31,	1874,.....	$57,907.16
" " " " "	1875,.....	55,420.82
" " " " "	1876,.....	50,311.99
" " " " "	1877,.....	55,088.00
For four years,.....		$218,743.97

UNDER DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

Expenses for year ending Aug. 31,	1878,.....	$41,037.37
" " " " "	1879,.....	31,546.95
" " " " "	1880,.....	24,735.61
" " " " "	1881,.....	25,695.72
For four years,.....		$123,015 65
Difference of expenses for four years,.....		$95,728.32
Cash on hand Aug. 1st, 1882,.....		$23,939.95
" " " " "	1877,.....	6,865.45
		$17,074.50
And during the last four years the Bonded Debt of the County was reduced,.....		43,500.00
Saved in four years,.....		$156,302.82

BONDED DEBT OF THE COUNTY.

The Bonded Debt of the County August 31st, 1873, was $45,900, evidenced by bonds to the amount of $10,900 due March 1st, 1874, and by bonds to the amount of $35,000 due March 1st, 1879. (See Book C, Minutes of County Commissioners, page 125. Special Report of Chairman.) On August 31st, 1878, the bonded debt of the County consisted of $30,000 of bonds issued March 1st, 1869, and due March 1st, 1879, and bonds to the amount of $29,900 issued March 1st, 1877, and due March 1st, 1887.

Making total bonded debt, Aug. 31st,	1878,.....	$59,900
" " " "	1879,.....	46,200
" " " "	1880,.....	29,900
" " " "	1881,.....	25,900
" " " 1st	1882.....	16,400
Money on hand August 1st, 1882,.....		$23,939.95
Set aside to pay bonded debt,.....		$16,400.00
Leaving to meet current expenses until revenue from levy of 1882 shall become available,.....		7,539.95
		$23,939.95

There is no floating debt.

The assessed valuation of taxable property and the levy was as follows:

In 1874 valuation	$7,906,762,	Tax levy,	.....	60 cents.
In 1875 "	6,177,300,	"	"	72 cents.
In 1876 "	5,741,796,	"	"	50 cents.
In 1877 "	5,737,169,	"	"	100 cents.
Total for 4 years,	$25,562,963			282 cents.
Average per year,	6,390,734,			70½ cents.
In 1878 valuation	$4,626,464,	Tax levy,	.....	75 cents.
In 1879 "	5,420,431,	"	"	87 cents.
In 1880 "	5,285,703,	"	"	63 cents.
In 1881 "	5,304,434,	"	"	63½ cents.
Total for 4 years,	$20,534,032			288½ cents.
Average per year,	5,133,508			72⅛ cents.
Amount raised on	$6,390,934—70½ cents—			45,054.47.
" "	$5,133,508—72⅛ cents—			37,025.42.
Difference,.....				$8,029.05

TAX LEVY OF 1882.

On the $100 of personal property and real estate, 34½ cents. On the poll, $1.03½.

The bonded debt being provided for there has been no levy made for the same.

Respectfully submitted,
HORACE A. BAGG,
Chm'n Coms. New Hanover County.

WARREN COUNTY.

WARRENTON, Aug. 28, 1882.

The following is an accurate and true statement of our finances from the records, under Democratic Boards, and also a similar one for a series of years, embracing the financial administration of county affairs under Republican Boards, in none of which years did they levy any special taxes by legislative authority. The following statement shows the amounts disbursed of general and school funds from December 6, 1878, to December 6, 1881,

UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

DISBURSEMENTS	Year.	Gen'l Fund.	School Fund.
Of funds received from retiring Republican authorities, including $249.39 collected under Schedule B and C for 1878, and $266.38 collected under Schedule B and C, for 1879, in.....	1878 / 1879 / 1880	$13,599 58 / 8,455 69	$ 8,356 59 / 7,017 82
Total expenditures, three years,		$22,025 27	$ 15,374 41
Average annual expenditure.....		$7,341 76	$ 5,124 80
Average monthly expenditure...		611 81	427 07

In the total amounts of general and school funds disbursed by Democratic Boards as shown in above statement is included the sum of $13,114.81 of general fund and the sum of $6,021.21 of school fund, which sums were in part the accumulations of several years' taxes, levied and collected by their predecessors, the Republican Boards, over and above the Constitutional limitation and over and above the necessities of the county.

The flagrancy of these unconstitutional levies, which is fully explained below, is the more apparent when we state that in August, 1878, the time for the levying of taxes for the next fiscal year, the Republican Board, knowing that the county was free from debt, and that there was more than fifteen thousand dollars general county fund in the Treasurer's hands, the greater part of which was placed there by the sheriff a week before that time, decided not to levy any county tax on property, but did illegally levy and collect 61 cents on the poll, making $1,625.65, which the Democratic Board refunded. And further, notwithstanding these unwarranted, unlawful and unnecessary levies by the Republican Boards during these back years, there was money in the treasury only occasionally, and county scrip or orders from 1873 to 1878 were generally sold for from 50 to 60 cents in the dollar. On the other hand, the county scrip since the Democratic Board took charge has always been par and the credit of the county A No. 1.

In August, 1879, when the Democratic Board, with the Justices, met to levy taxes for the next fiscal year, after discussion and mature consideration, they concluded that the money in the treasury, to-wit, $7,376.03, with a small loan, would be sufficient to defray the current expenses of the county and save cost of collecting the amount needed, and they determined not to levy any tax for county purposes. So that under the administration of the Democratic Board *for the two years beginning Sept.* 1, 1878, *and ending Sept.* 1, 1880, *there were no taxes levied for county purposes on property or polls.*

It is to be further noted, that out of the general fund above received there was expended the sum of thirteen hundred dollars for repairs and improvements made upon the poor house and jail.

The following statement shows the amount disbursed of general and school funds from 1873 to 1877 inclusive:

UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Year.	Gen'l Fund.	School Fund.
Taxes collected on lists of—	1873	8,706 53	4,924 43
	1874	10,560 23	5,326 34
	1875	12,228 72	2,107 67
	1876	9,437 97	6,277 01
	1877	10,567 48	4,441 08
Total expenditures,		51,500 93	23,076 53
Average annual expenditure.....		10,300 18	4,615 30
Average monthly expenditure....		858 36	384 61

In addition to the above, the Republican Boards, for the five years included in the table, collected the sum of $13,114.81 general fund and $6,021.21 school fund more than the table shows as disbursed, and turned the same over to the Democratic Board as before stated; which sums added to the aggregate general and school funds disbursed, makes the total levies and collections by them for the five years $93,713.48. Of this sum, *thirty-one thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ninety-four cents* was levied and collected *illegally* and *unconstitutionally* from the hard earnings of our peaceful and law-abiding citizens, for the Constitution says the "tax on a poll shall be equal on each to the tax on property valued at *three hundred dollars*," and it further says, "the State and County capitation tax combined shall never exceed *two dollars* on the head," therefore the tax on $100 worth of property cannot, except by special act and for special purposes be more than one-third of two dollars that is 66⅔ cents. Now then, in 1873 the total of State tax levied was 50 cents on $100 worth of property, which, deducted from 66⅔, the maximum rate fixed by the Constitution, leaves 16⅔ cents as the maximum rate that could lawfully be levied by the county, but the records show that the Republican Board levied 46 *cents* on the $100 worth of property; deducting then 16⅔ cents, the amount which they could levy, from 46 cents, the amount which they did *unlawfully* levy, leaves an illegal and unconstitutional excess of 29⅓ cents on every $100 worth of property in the county, and as the aggregate value of property in the county that year was $2,251,208.00, this multiplied by the excessive 29⅓ cents, gives $6,678.58 in excess of what law allows on property. And these unconstitutional levies continued during the whole series of five years. The following table shows these unconstitutional levies in detail on both property and polls:

UNDER REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	Aggregate of assessed value of property.	Overcharge on $100.00.	Total.
1873.....	$ 2,251,208 00	.29⅓	$ 6,678 59
1874.....	2,191,778 00	.23⅓	5,114 13
1875.....	2,236,766 00	.23⅓	5,219 11
1876.....	2,255,174 00	.23⅓	5,215 40
1877.....	2,123,092 00	.21⅓	4,529 25
Grand total on property.....			$26,756 39

Year.	Total No. of Polls.	Overcharge on each Poll.	Total.
1873.....	2,434	.25	$ 608 50
1874.....	2,370	.25	592 50
1875.....	2,473	.25	618 25
1876.....	2,610	.19	495 90
1877.....	2,691	.25	672 75
1878.....	2,665	.61	1,625 65
Grand total.....			$ 4,613 55
Total am't illegally collected on property and poll.....			$ 31,369 94

And further, the Republican Boards repeatedly allowed the sheriff to give promissory notes for large amounts in payment of balances due by him on tax lists in his settlements with the Treasurer, and turned over to him the new tax list, when the law is imperative that they shall not permit any sheriff to have succeeding tax list until he has accounted for and paid over all moneys due on former list, and these notes were allowed for years to lie idle in the treasury, and too when county scrip was going at a heavy discount. They also paid a large amount of interest, to-wit, $1,-088.78 on county scrip for the years 1873, 1874 and part of 1875.

We have left out of this comparison the present year's operations for the reason that the sheriff has not paid the whole of the taxes levied and due for said year, he being behind on account of general fund $2,928.26, and on account of school fund $4,-827.58.

Suit has been brought according to law on his bond, which is absolutely good, being justified for about $30,000. The county is not in debt, except for $3,500 recently borrowed, $1,448 of which was in the treasury on the first of August. From this, it is apparent that if the amount due by the sheriff had been paid in at the proper time no loan would have been necessary on the part of the county.

From all of the above it appears conclusively that the annual county expenditures for ordinary purposes under Republican rule, $10,300.18
and those under Democratic rule were,..... .....7,341.76

showing an annual saving under Democratic rule, $2,958.42
And that the annual expenditures for schools under Democratic rule were, ...$5,124.80
and those under Republican rule were,..... 4,615.30

Showing increased annual appropriation under Democratic Board,..... $509.50

It is proper to state in conclusion, that the public schools under Democratic rule are more numerous, more largely attended, and conducted by more competent teachers than under Republican rule.

WALTER G. PLUMMER,
Chairman Comm'rs Warren County.

GRANVILLE COUNTY.

OXFORD, Sept. 6, 1882.

Dear Sir: The Board of County Commissioners made their report on the first Monday in August.

Under the Canby system of county government the county expenses were paid in "orders." These orders were worth less than 50 cents in the dollar. Under the present system, from the day it went into operation, the county expenses have been promptly paid in money by the County Treasurer.

When the Canby system went into effect in 1868, the debt of Granville was less than $5,000. A special tax to pay this was levied in 1876, and $8,131.80 collected for that purpose. The debt was not paid; the whole amount was squandered or disappeared. In 1877 the same levy was made for the same purpose. Half of it was applied to the debt; the other half disappeared.

In 1874 the debt had reached the great sum of $32,769.53, as stated in the Board's exhibit for that year. In 1876, it had been increased, as shown by the exhibit, to $37,707.57. In 1878, the debt was audited and found to be between $34,000 and $35,000.

In December, 1878, the Democratic Board took charge under the present system of county government, and in September, 1880, the debt was found reduced to $25,878.99. In 1881, the debt was audited for a settlement with the new county of Vance, and was found to have been reduced to between $17,000 and $18,000, of which Granville's share is about $12,000. Large as this reduction is, it would have been larger by $4,000 to $5,000, but for the formation of Vance county, which has diminished our resources one-third and lessened expenses very little if at all.

The Democrats under the present system, then, in four years, have paid off half the debt contracted by the Radicals under the Canby system, and for which there was nothing to show; have reformed abuses in the management of school moneys, and reorganized and made efficient and useful the school system; have restored the credit of the county to par, and have paid all its expenses in cash and not in worthless orders. All this has been done without an increase in the tax levy.

YADKIN COUNTY.

[From the Statesville Landmark.]

Until about four years ago the county affairs had been administered by the Republicans. When the present Democratic Board of Commissioners, who were elected by the horrid Magistrates, who were appointed by the horrid Legislature, which was elected by the horrid Democrats, the natural foes of liberty and the sworn enemies of the people, went into office about four years ago, the poll tax was $3.24 and the tax on real and personal property was $1.08 on the $100 valuation. The county was involved to the amount of $22,000, and county claims were worth 25 to 50 cents in the dollar. *Now* the county is out of debt, county claims are worth dollar for dollar, the poll tax is $2 and the State and county tax is 66⅔c. on the $100, while the county buildings have been repaired at considerable cost and a safe purchased at a cost of $400 or $500.

This is what the present system of county government has done for Yadkin, and these few stubborn facts are worth all the sophistry that demagogical orators can spout or the hireling press can print between this time and doomsday. For the state of affairs as now existing Yadkin owes the Democratic party a vote of thanks which we are pleased to believe she will record on next election day. It has reduced her taxes, it has cleared her of a heavy debt, it has brought her county papers up to par. What more perfect fulfillment could there be of the Democratic promise of retrenchment and reform?

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 11, 1882.

Dear Sir: The Radicals were in power in this county in 1868, 1869, 1870. The following statement of expenses by the Radical Board, and the statement of expenses by their Democratic successors, is taken

FROM SHERIFF HARDIE'S REPORT.

Statement of the amount collected during 1868, 1869, and 1870, and expended by the Radical Board of County Commissioners for Cumberland:

Amount taxes collected in 1868,.....	$21,621.14
" " " " 1869,.....	26,706.94
" " " " 1870,.....	25,728,07
" debt created and left unpaid after spending total amount of taxes collected in 1868,.....	1,773.82
Coupons left unpaid,.....	7,000.00
Amount debt created and left unpaid after spending total amount of taxes collected in 1869,.....	2,744.98
Coupons left unpaid,.....	7,000,00
Amount of debt created and left unpaid after spending total amount of taxes collected in 1870,.....	4,594.47
Coupons left unpaid,.....	7,000.00
Amount of old orders paid, issued before July, 1868,.....	8,706.69
Coupons of 1865-'66 paid,.....	9,985.50
Leaving unpaid of current expenses after paying whole amount of taxes,.....	11,421.08
Amount of taxes by Board of Commissioners during years 1870, 1871, to July, 1872	42,880.05
Amount county expenses paid,.....	22,105,05
" coupons and old debts paid,.....	20,486.73
" paid County Commissioners from July, 1868, to September, 1870,.....	$ 6,950.76
Amount paid Clerk of Board,.....	2,329.68 9,280.44
" paid County Commissioners from September, 1870, to July, 1872,.....	447.40
Amount paid Clerk of Board,.....	413.60 861.00
Making a difference of,.....	$ 8,419.44
Expenses of poor from July, 1868, to September, 1870,.....	13,204.44
Expenses of poor from September, 1870, to July, 1872,.....	7,284.88
Making a difference of,.....	$ 5,919.56
Supporting prisoners in jail from July, 1868, to September, 1870,.....	5,154.54
Supporting prisoners in jail from September, 1870, to July, 1872,.....	3,366.10
Making a difference of,.....	$ 1,788.44
Expenses of tax list from July, 1868, to September, 1870,.....	3,097.88
Expenses of tax list from September, 1870, to July, 1872,.....	1,279.15
Making a difference of,.....	$ 1,818.73
Expenses of courts from July, 1868, to September, 1870,.....	7,608.74
Expenses of courts from September, 1870, to July, 1872,.....	3,094.59
Making a difference of,.....	$ 4,541.15

The following comparative statement was printed in 1876 and is certified to as "a correct statement from the records of Cumberland county," by Maj. A. M. Campbell, Register of Deeds:

UNDER RADICAL ADMINISTRATION.

	For 26 months, from July, 1868, to September, 1870.	Average per month.
Poor,.....	$13,204 44	$507 87
County Commissioners,.....	6,950 76	267 33
Clerk of Board,.....	2,329 00	89 60

UNDER CONSERVATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

	For 24 months, September, 1874, to September, 1876.	Average per month.
Poor,.....	$8,716 24	$363 18
County Commissioners,.....	654 45	27 27
Clerk of Board,.....	378 25	15 76

The Radical Board assessed taxes in 1869 and in 1870, and Tax List expenses were $3,-097 88. The present Board assessed Tax Lists of 1875 and of 1876, and as per above account, expended $1,109.00.

The Radical Board, which was in power from 1868 to 1870, created and left unpaid debts amounting to $9,113.27, and no part of the interest which accrued on the public debt during their term was paid; that interest was $7,000 per year, making $21,000, which, with the unpaid expenses of $9,113.27, makes $30,-113.27, which had to be provided for by the Conservative Board.

A correct statement from the records of Cumberland county.

A. M. CAMPBELL,
Registrar.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

TARBORO, N. C., Sept. 6th, 1882.

DEAR SIR:—The following is a comparative statement of Edgecombe finances:

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

Expenses from August 1, 1868, to December 1, 1868,.....	$12,565 01
Average per month, $3,141.25.	
From Dec. 1, 1868, to Dec. 1, 1869,.....	$19,663 04
From Dec. 1, 1869, to Dec. 1, 1870,.....	18,009 50
From Dec. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871,.....	16,363 52
From Dec. 1, 1871, to Dec. 1, 1872,.....	19,331 19
From Dec. 1, 1872, to Dec. 1, 1873,.....	24,038 02
From Dec. 1, 1873, to Dec. 1, 1874,.....	20,679 70
From Dec. 1, 1874, to Dec. 1, 1875,.....	35,775 21
From Dec. 1, 1875, to Dec. 1, 1876,.....	28,099 08
From Dec. 1, 1876, to Dec. 1, 1877,.....	21,037 90
From Dec. 1, 1877, to Dec. 1, 1878,.....	20,914 67
Aggregate for ten years,.....	$228,917 03
Average per annum, $22,891.80.	

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

From Dec. 1, 1878, to Dec. 1, 1879,.....	$11,573 96
From Dec. 1, 1879, to Dec. 1, 1880,.....	10,273 25
From Dec. 1, 1880, to Dec. 1, 1881,.....	8,779 88
Aggregate for three years,.....	$30,427 09
Average per annum, $10,142.39.	
Amount of old indebtedness outstanding against the county August 1, 1868, paid by the Republican boards during their administration,.....	$10,107 24
Amount of taxes due for the years 1868-'67 and paid to the Republican boards,..... $9,967 31	
Amount received by the Republicans from sales of real estate in 1869-'70,..... 3,654 00	
	$13,623 31

It will be seen from the above statement, that the Republican boards received from the old Sheriffs for taxes due the county prior to August 1, 1868, and from sales of real estate belonging to the county at that time, three thousand, five hundred and sixteen dollars and seven cents ($3,516.07) more than they had to pay on account of claims outstanding against the county at the time of their accession to power, August 1, 1868.

Amount of indebtedness outstanding against the county Dec. 1, 1878,.....	$24,719 26
Amount of indebtedness outstanding against the county Sept. 1, 1882,.....	$2,500 00
County taxes from 1868 to 1869,.....	$29,164 25
County taxes from 1869 to 1870,.....	26,248 75
County taxes from 1870 to 1871,.....	25,195 60
County taxes from 1871 to 1872,.....	24,343 81
County taxes from 1872 to 1873,.....	28,264 72
County taxes from 1873 to 1874,.....	29,420 15
County taxes from 1874 to 1875,.....	24,730 75
County taxes from 1875 to 1876,.....	20,048 61
County taxes from 1876 to 1877,.....	17,467 44
County taxes from 1877 to 1878,.....	18,312 08
County taxes from 1878 to 1879,.....	$16,428 15
County taxes from 1879 to 1880,.....	18,016 18
County taxes from 1880 to 1881,.....	17,930 49

When the Republicans were in power in 1878, taxes for county purposes were 26⅛ cents on the $100, and county orders brought from 50 to 60 cents on the dollar. At the present time, under Democratic rule, the taxes for county purposes are 19½ cents on the $100, and county orders are at par, and are paid on presentation to the county treasurer.

I hereby certify the above to be correct as appears from the records of the Board.

W. H. KNIGHT,
Chm'n Board Co. Commissioners.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Pasquotank county suffered severely under the Canby system. Since the present system was adopted, annual expenses have been largely reduced, a heavy debt paid, and county scrip, which was at 15 to 35 cents, restored to par value. Its present condition is thus stated:

ELIZABETH CITY, Dec. 1, 1881.

The status of the county finances is simply this: The county owes, at date, $1,592.99. To pay this debt and current expenses until December 1, 1882, she has the tax of 1881, which will net $9,044.57, and will have to her credit, December 1, 1882, on general county account, $76.85. She has at present, as already shown, to her credit on account of court-house fund, $2,288.13, and will realize from present special levy for same fund about $2,288.13; total to credit of court house fund, $4,576.26.

We cannot refrain from congratulating the Board and the citizens of the county on the financial condition of the county. Less than four years since an able committee of finance, after long and patient investigation, reported to this Board a county indebtedness outstanding exceeding $12,000.00. Three years of economy and care has caused this enormous debt to disappear. When the present tax is paid into the treasury the county will not only have paid current expenses and the present debt of $1,599.99, but have, December 1, 1882, a small balance to her credit on general account, and also a credit of cash on account of court house fund of $4,576.26.

This has been accomplished while there has been a decrease of ten cents the present year on the $100 valuation of property, and decrease of thirty cents on the poll.

W. W. KENNEDY,
F. M. GODFREY,
D. A. SAWYER,
Finance Committee.

BLADEN COUNTY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, March 31, 1882.

DEAR SIR: In 1876 the debt of Bladen county was $25,000.00; October 1st, 1881, it was $19,221.38. The whole of this indebtedness was contracted under Radical rule prior to 1876, for ordinary current expenses of the county government. The present administration pays everything as it goes, and has decreased the debt about $6,000, and this without the aid of a special tax. The Radicals had several special taxes, and still created a debt each year.

About $4,000 now pays the whole expense of the county. The Radicals spent from $7,000 to $13,000 per year. The difference between the present and the old system is about 50 per cent. in favor of the present.

WAYNE COUNTY.

GOLDSBORO, March 15, 1882.

DEAR SIR: Wayne county had no debt in 1876. Her debt was extinguished in 1875. It was then $13,000, and somewhat more, as found by the Democratic Board of Commissioners elected by the people in August, 1874, add was, through this Board, paid in full during the succeeding year.

Wayne county has no debt now, nor has she had since 1875.

PITT COUNTY.

GREENVILLE, March 17, 1882.

DEAR SIR: The Democratic party went into power in this county in September, 1874, and the county debt at that time was $23,083.01. In September 1875 this debt was reduced to $13,309.39 and in September, 1876 to $5,667.53, and at the end of the next fiscal year the county was out of debt with a surplus on hand and has remained so up to the 1st day of March, 1882, at which time she had in the Treasury the sum of $8,770.99 belonging to the General Fund and the sum of $14,915.39 belonging to the school fund, making a total of $23,686.39 now in her Treasury.

Previous to September, 1874, our county scrip was hawked upon the streets at 50 cents in the dollar, and all public work and services were upon a credit system, but upon the advent of the Democratic Board of Commissioners all such work and services have been strictly on a cash basis and immediately a dollar in county scrip was worth a dollar in gold and has remained so ever since.

In addition to paying the debt of the county

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1882.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Call at Dr. Shaffner's office and register your names preparatory to voting. See notice in another column.

—Select your seed corn in the field.

Last Friday day and night were equal.

—A new floor has been put in the Post Office entry.

—Dr. J. A. Butner killed a fine wild turkey on Tuesday.

—Full Moon Tuesday morning, 26th, at 11 o'clock 48 minutes.

—The 'possum hunters have been tooting their horns already.

—See a synopsis of the story of Esmeralda, in another column.

☞ Go to FRIES' for your FINE SHOES.

—Frank Hege showed us a three sided peach seed, Wednesday.

—Fodder pulling and topping is a part of the farmer's work now.

—C. A. Winkler now runs a bread and cake wagon in the two towns.

—J. E. Mickey is enlarging and otherwise improving his residence.

—Mrs. J. E. Mickey has returned home from a visit to Ashe County.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Fries have returned from their mountain visit.

—Winston Public School opened on Monday last. F. D. L. Messer, teacher.

—Eugene A. Boner and lady, of Ashe County, are at his mother's, in this place.

—Hege's Eldorado Wheat for sale at this office, put up in small packages. 25 cents.

—Mrs. Lewis Winkler, of California, is visiting relatives and friends in this, her native town.

—Internal Revenue collections for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 23rd 1882: $23,277.57.

—Stokes County wants a tobacco fair. A military company has been organized in Danbury.

—Wm. Dettmar is putting a substantial pavement in front of his premises on Main street.

—A revival is in progress in the Methodist P. church, Winston, conducted by Miss Painter.

—George Hege, of this place, has two shoats, 3 months old, that will weigh over 100 pounds each.

—The Eden Public School will commence on the second Monday in October next. Sam'l Sides, teacher.

—Mrs. Henrietta Belo and her daughter, Mrs. Early, are spending a few weeks in this, their native place.

—Nicholas Pope & Co., of Abbott's Creek township, threshed out over twelve thousand bushels of grain in eleven weeks.

—The Wachovia Steam Mills and the Salem Mill are running day and night and cannot supply the demand for flour and meal.

—Some very fine cat fish and suckers were caught in the mill race the other day by some "Happy Hill" darkies.

—An application of the mowing scythe would greatly improve the looks of the grave yard at the colored Moravian church.

—A large crowd from this place and Winston excurted to Greensboro on last Friday to witness the performances in Barrett's circus.

—J. C. Conrad, Esq., and family, of Yadkin County, occupy their new residence on Cherry Street, Salem.

—The largest and most complete assortment of

ZIEGLER BROTHER'S SHOES

ever brought to this market, just received. H. W. FRIES.

—Mrs. Laughinghouse and children, who spent the summer at Salem Hotel, returned to their home in Fitt County, on last Saturday.

—Occasionally Cal. Hauser finds muskrats in his traps on the race banks. Ben. Palmer, colored, falls heir to them, and pronounces their meat very fine eating.

—Parties wishing to contribute articles for the State Fair, through Messrs. F. & H. Fries, will please hand them in during next week, ending October 7th.

—The case of Forsyth county vs. I. G. Lash's estate has again been postponed for six months, on account of sickness of the counsel for defendant.

—Messrs. F. & H. Fries' Cotton and Woolen Mills now run the winter schedule and their electric lights were again brought into use on Wednesday night of last week.

—An interesting letter from Gus Rich is unavoidably crowded out this week. Will appear next week. Prof. Rich goes on a short tour tomorrow. Will probably visit the larger towns of this State and South Carolina this winter.

—The boys now put in their spare moments hunting and gathering paw-paws, this fruit being very fine this season. Thanks to master Henry Stockton for fine specimen.

—John Chadwick planted some Irish potatoes this summer that laid in the ground all last winter from which he harvested some as fine potatoes as we have seen this season.

—There is a "bee tree" in the woods belonging to the church, west of town. As it will cost more to cut the tree than the honey is worth, the busy little insects will hardly be molested.

—August Rogge, the old gardener at the Academy, goes up head. He raised a corn stalk 17 feet high and 9½ feet up to the ears which were over a foot in length. It will be taken to the Fair at Raleigh by the Messrs. Fries.

—One day last week a young carpenter of our acquaintance, after eating a very hearty dinner drank an even half gallon of butter milk. When asked how he felt he said, "I peleef I could trink another haff gallon, it vas so goot."

—Somebody once said: "Nothing is impossible to him who wills." We would like to see that chap build a barrel around a bung-hole.—*Ex.*

And we would like to see him carry an arm full of live eels up a ladder without dropping any of them.

☞ Messrs. Hinshaw & Bynum, in Winston, will pay $1.00 per pound for pennyroyal oil. The plant grows abundantly here, and we presume is as easily distilled into oil as sassafrass, which brings from 35 to 50 cents per pound.

—Esmeralda to-night, at Brown's Hall. There was a rush for reserved seats on Monday afternoon. Those who have have not secured their seats had better attend to the matter at once. Diagram at Smith & Brown's Drug Store, Winston.

"Tie the dog, for I am coming
To the house at eight."
Wave the answer back to Rupert,
"Myrtle's at the gate."
—*Exchange.*

Myrtle forgot the dog to tie,
And Rupert went at eight;
Now Rupert on his face doth lie
And ponders o'er his fate.

—Mrs. Henrietta Belo will sell, at public auction, on Tuesday, October 3rd, at 1 o'clock, in the yard of the Widows' House, in Salem, for cash, a valuable lot of Household Furniture, Tinware, Garden Tools, Tableware, &c., &c.

—Recently, while A. B. Butner was on his way home from town, he discovered a chicken hawk on the roadside with a full grown squirrel in its talons. The squirrel was clinging to a bush which prevented the hawk from flying off with its prize. Mr. Butner frightened the hawk off and got the squirrel.

—D. H. King, the ice man, makes Winston his future home, and returns thanks to the citizens of Salem and Winston for their patronage during the season. He will keep constantly on hand *wood* and *coal*, and will furnish it in large and small quantities. He should be encouraged.

—We bought the last package of "Black Mountain" smoking tobacco that Shore & Co. had on hand last week and wondered at the time where we should go to get our next supply, but our wondering ceased on Saturday when we saw Naeman open a case they had just received. We sampled the package you gave us, Naeman, and find that the "Black Mountain" keeps up its reputation as a No. 1 smoking tobacco.

—A printer sometimes makes very ludicrous blunders by getting wrong letters in words. We noticed an amusing blunder the other day in an advertisement in a neighboring exchange, which read: "Notice, 1000 'lords' of rock and gravel wanted to put on the streets." As lords are not made of rock and gravel, and one or two lords are enough for a town to have on its streets, it was easy to conjecture that 1000 "loads" of rock and gravel is what is wanted.

—While in Winston the other night, we stepped in at our old friend E. Loeper's new place of business. We found the place, (the old Wilson Hotel), so remodelled that we hardly knew it. Mr. Loeper has converted the hall into a large and well arranged beer saloon, with all the modern fixtures for serving customers. In the upper end of the building, and separate from the saloon, he has fitted up a very neat confectionery store which is presided over by his wife and daughter.

—A number of our business men petitioned President Buford, to have needed improvements made at this depot; such as enlarging the depot building, new office for agent, suitable reception rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and a more convenient way for loading and unloading cars. Col. Buford informs these gentlemen that he has given directions to the proper officers to have the matter examined into at once and such improvements made as are necessary. *Leader.*

—Wm. J. Cooper, proprietor of the well known Salem Mill, contemplates adding steam to his water power, and expects to use the celebrated "Roller Mills." This improvement will enable him to supply the demand for flour, which he is now unable to do, even by running day and night.

—The Missionary Band, composed of young ladies and girls, gave a festival in the Armory last Friday night. Some $28 were realized. This Band was organized in 1879 with five members; now it numbers twenty-two. Mrs. C. H. Wiley is President, Miss Mary Norfleet, Secretary and Miss Lizzie Johnston, Treasurer.—*Leader.*

KERNERSVILLE.—W. H. Leak & Co. are hauling timbers for their new tobacco factory. The Kernersville Manufacturing Company are making preparation to put up a large brick factory. Rev. J. W. Penix contemplates erecting a warehouse at an early day. This will give us two warehouses and Kernersville will begin to "boom." T. E. Kerner will build a brick factory near the "forks."—*News.*

—The Lexington *Dispatch* of the 21st inst. says:

Miss Dora Butner, of Salem, is in town for a week or two.

Miss Lillie Crosland, also of Salem, was with us last week.

"A party composed of J. W. Holland, Lewis Fry and others, were crossing the creek in the boat "Vance" which capsized and tumbled them into the stream. All made their way safely to land except Mr. Holland, who being a novice in water, was rapidly carried some distance down the stream until he caught hold on a bush and held to it like grim death. He was finally rescued by a man swimming out to him with a long rope by means of which he was pulled to the shore and rescued from a watery grave. He was in the water about three hours."

—An old friend of ours found a *hat*, on that noteworthy stream meandering through this section known as Moraugh. The stream is tributary to Middle Fork Creek. This much for Geography. Now for Science: Did the head leave the hat or the hat leave the head? It might have voluntarily jumped off the head with the aid of the wind, or perhaps was made of the fur of the rabbit, coon or fox, and probably became foxy, or maybe the head was foxy. But one more reason, gentle reader: You have heard of "bricks in the hat." and they must be of some use, when the head is light, acting as ballast. Now the position of the hat *in locum* may have rested on the head at an angle of 25 degrees, and if the hat did not jump off the head, the man might have stood on his head and jumped out of the hat. Legally, it might be a case for the Coroner, who might decide, as it was found near a brick yard, and like other projectiles, the brick might go faster than the hat, or the man in the hat. Science should be understood by the Coroner. The hat is subject to call of the owner, his heirs or assigns, by proving property. DICK.

ANOTHER FIRE IN WINSTON.

On yesterday (Wednesday) morning, about 1 o'clock, the fire alarm was given from Pace's Warehouse, and a large number of citizens of both towns rushed to the rescue of Wood's Tobacco Factory, which was in full blaze. The steamer worked well for some time and the fire was under control, but on account of some unexplained delay, and the water getting too low in the boiler, the fire gained such headway that the whole building and contents were destroyed. The factory had just stopped work for the season and was full of manufactured tobacco, ready for the market, composed principally of the popular "Maud Muller" and "Old Oaken Bucket" brands. Loss about $40,000. Insurance $30,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in the prize room from a stove. Messrs. Scales & Co., next building to Wood's factory, sustained a loss of about $1,000 in damage to their building by fire, water and loss in hurried removal of stock.

Forsyth County Sunday School Convention.

By order of the Executive Committee, the Annual Meeting of Forsyth County Sunday School Association will be held on Tuesday, October 31st, at the Presbyterian church, Winston, at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the next day, Nov. 1st, the State Sunday School Convention will be held at the same place; and on

Thursday, November 2, 1882,

all the Sunday Schools in the county are requested to assemble in the Court House Square, Winston, whence they will march to the Salem Square. The procession will move at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In the afternoon Love Feast will be served to the scholars and teachers of the Schools, at 2½ o'clock.

All the Schools in Forsyth County are invited to be present.

Further notice hereafter.

JAS. T. LINEBACK, *Ch'mn.*
E. A. EBERT, *Sec'y.*

The Story of "Esmeralda."

Elbert Rogers, an honest old North Carolina farmer, lived with his wife, "Lyddy Ann," and his daughter, "Esmeralda," on a poor farm in one of the Western counties of the State. The young girl was in love with Dave Hardy, a noble specimen of a Southern yeoman. Dave had secretly built him a little house for Esmeralda, and when the play opens he is just about telling Esmeralda's mother of his love for her daughter and his prospects in life. Mrs. Rogers, a shrewd, scheming mother, has reluctantly given consent to their marriage, when a Northern speculator appears upon the scene, and proposes to buy the farm, all the while concealing the fact that it contains a valuable vein of iron ore. Mrs. Rogers, who "runs things generally," is about to dispose of the barren property at any price, when Dave Hardy, who has seen the speculator and his friend viewing the land and examining specimens, suddenly thinks that they are after the property for its mineral deposits. He snatches the deed from Mrs. Rogers, who is about to deliver it, and exposes the scheme of the speculator. Mrs. Rogers then makes a new bargain, whereby the farm makes them millionaires. Her first act is to discard Dave, who would never do for the husband of her rich daughter. Esmeralda clings to Dave, who finally leaves her so as not to stand in the way of her education and advancement.

In the Second Act we find the Rogers's in Paris, where they have formed the acquaintance of a young American painter and his sisters residing there. The Rogers family are living in luxury, and the mother is planning the marriage of Esmeralda to a French marquis. The faithful girl clings fondly to her love for Dave, who has secretly followed her to Paris, and is living there in poverty. He comes to the studio to sit as a model and there meets a friend of the speculator, who tells him that the vein of ore on the Rogers land suddenly gave out and turned up on the farm where Dave had built little house for Esmeralda, thus making him a very rich man.

In the Third Act kind hearted old Mr. Rogers tries to get the Marquis to give up his claim to Esmeralda because she is breaking her heart for Dave. The Frenchman refuses, when Esmeralda discovers that Dave is in Paris, poor and hungry. She rejects the Marquis with scorn, defies her mother and falls fainting in her father's arms, going "back to North Carolina in spite of them all."

In the Fourth and last Act old Mr. Rogers, who has always given up to his wife, makes a stand and resolves to bring Dave and Esmeralda together, which he does, when Mrs. Rogers first finds out that her money was long since squandered, and that Dave had been secretly furnishing the family with funds, she finally relents, and the curtain rings down with the "sun shining on the little house" where Dave and Esmeralda go to pass the honeymoon.

The Madison Square Theatre Company will render this play in the Opera House in Winston, Thursday night, September 28th. See advertisement. Reserved seat tickets at Smith & Brown's Drug Store.

Meeting of the State Sunday School Association.

The next annual meeting of the North Carolina Sabbath School Association will take place in the Presbyterian church in Winston, on Wednesday, November 1st, 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Delegates will have homes provided for them, and are requested to reach Winston on the day or night before. A programme of the exercises will be issued in due time by the Executive Committtee.

C. H. WILEY, President.
EUGENE A. EBERT, Secretary.

The newspapers of the State are respectfully requested to publish the above notice.

Entirely Satisfactorily.

Ladies wishing a perfume that combines novelty, delicacy and richness, finds Floreston Cologne entirely satisfactorily.

A Difficult Problem Solved.

The desire for stimulants is becoming a monstrous evil and how to overcome it is a serious question with reformers, Parker's Ginger Tonic fairly solves the difficult problem. It invigorates body and mind without intoxicating and has brought health and happiness to many desolate homes.—*Enquirer.* See other column.

MARRIED.

In the Moravian Parsonage, in Kernersville, on the 21st inst., by Rev. C. L. Rights, Mr. CONSTANT B. CREWS to Mrs. LUCETTA P. IDOL—all of Winston.

DIED.

In Winston, on Thursday last, Mrs. SUSAN SPACH, consort of Obediah Spach, aged 41 years and 4 months. A husband and four small children mourn her loss.

In Winston, after a protracted illness, Mrs. M. D. ALLEN, aged 67 years.

T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Registration Notice!

SALEM, N. C., Sept. 20, 1882.

The books for a new registration of all voters in "*Salem Precinct,*" will be open at my office on Main street, Salem, N. C., every day, (Sundays excepted), from 12, M., to 3, P. M., until the evening immediately preceding the election to be held on the 7th day of November next.

All qualified voters residing in Winston township, outside the corporate limits of Winston, may be registered.

J. F. SHAFFNER,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth Co., } OFFICE BOARD COUNTY COMM'RS., } WINSTON, Sept. 5, 1882.

Whereas, a new voting precinct, known as "Salem Precinct," and composed of the entire portion of Winston Township outside of the corporate limits of the town of Winston, having been established heretofore, It is ordered by the Board of Commissioners of Forsyth County, that a new registration of all the voters in said Salem Precinct be made before the election to be held on the 7th day of November next.

And it is further ordered, by said Board, that Dr. J. F. Shaffner, of Salem, be appointed Registrar of voters of said Salem Precinct, for said election.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy. D. P. MAST,
Clerk Board Co. Comm'rs.

Brown's Opera-House,
THURSDAY,
SEPT 28th, 1882.
THE
MADISON SQUARE
THEATRE
COMPANY
Will present its great New York success of last season, the exquisite domestic drama

ESMERALDA,

By Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett and W. H. Gillette, as Performed at the Madison Square Theatra for one year.

A Beautiful Domestic Love Story.

Scenes in North Carolina and Paris.

Produced with special scenery for each act from the Madison Square Theatre.

SEATS AT SMITH & BROWN'S DRUG STORE.

Reserved Seats,	$1 00
Admission,	75
Gallery,	50

Curtain rises precisely at 8, P. M.

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Remarkable patented improvements found on no other ENGINES in the world. For Pamphlets and Price List, (also for SAW MILLS), address
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Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and
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North Carolina R.R.
Condensed Schedules.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Feb. 19 1882.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily
Leave Charlotte	13 55 a m	6 50 p m
" Salisbury	5 51 a m	8 51 p m
" High Point	7 20 a m	10 44 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 00 a m	11 20 p m
Leave Greensboro	8 25 a m	.....
Arrive Hillsboro	11 04 a m	.....
" Durham	11 48 a m	.....
" Raleigh	1 15 p m	.....
Leave "	1 40 p m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	4 20 p m	.....

No. 17—Daily, except Saturday, Leave Greensboro 6 00 p m. Arrive at Raleigh 3 04 a. m. Arrive Goldsboro 8 00 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, via Danville. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 53.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily; at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Feb. 19, 188.	No. 5 Daily	No. 52 Daily
Leave Goldsboro	10 20 a m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	.....
Leave "	4 10 p m	.....
Arrive Durham	5 23 p m	.....
" Hillsboro	6 07 p m	.....
" Greensboro	8 50 p m	.....
Leave "	9 10 p m	5 m
Arrive High Point	9 43 p m	5 m
" Salisbury	11 03 p m	7 m
" Charlotte	12 50 a m	11 20 a m

No. 18, D'lyes. Sunday—Lv. Golds. 2 50 p. m. Ar. Raleigh 7 10 p. m. Lv. Raleigh 5 00 a. m. Ar. Greensboro 2 20 p. m.

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for Asheville, &c., at Charlotte with A. & C. Air-Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. A.-L. for points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southwest.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex.Sun
Leave Greensboro	9 20 p m	8 30 a m
Arrive Kernersville	10 36 p m	9 41 a m
" Salem	11 20 p m	10 15 a m
GOING EAST.	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	53, Daily.
Leave Salem	5 15 a m	6 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	5 50 a m	6 40 p m
" Greensboro	7 06 a m	8 00 p m

State University Railroad.

GOING NORTH.	No. 1 Daily ex.Sun.
Leave Chapel Hill	7 30 a m
Arrive University	8 20 a m
Arrive Raleigh	10 15 a m
GOING SOUTH.	No. 2 Daily ex.Sun.
Leave Raleigh	3 30 p m
Arrive University	5 15 p m
Arrive Chapel Hill	6 15 p m

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The undersigned will sell the tract of land, known as the Sam'l Laughenour place, containing
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75 of which are wood lands and 6 acres of meadow, with a good orchard, a comfortable dwelling and convenient outhouses, one them an excellent brick spring house, conveniently located. The place is suitable for truck farming and dairy, as it is within two miles of Salem, and one quarter of a mile from Stafford's Mill. Terms Cash. Persons can call and examine the place at any time.
L. W. STAFFORD.
March, 16. 1882.

—BLANK BOOKS at the Salem Book Store.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Dust Baths for Poultry.

Cleanliness is most important in fowl-houses. Dry earth in the form of powder, scattered everywhere, will absorb the bad odors, giving a wholesome atmosphere to the hen-house, and at the same time preserve the manure in the least offensive condition. Besides these purposes, a box of dry earth should be in a convenient corner of every fowl-house for the fowls to roll in. Dust from the highway is most convenient. Replace the same by an equal quantity of good gravel, and the public will be the gainer.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Hoeing.

An English gardener, Mr. Barnes, of Devonshire, in giving an opinion of the importance of hoeing, said he "did not agree with those who say that one good weeding is worth two hoeings. I say, never weed any crop in which a hoe can be got between the plants, not so much for the sake of destroying the weeds and vermin, which must necessarily be the case if the hoeing be done well, as for increasing the porosity of the soil to allow the water and air to penetrate freely through it." He adds: "I am well convinced, by long and close practice, that oftentimes there is more benefit derived by crops from keeping them well hoed than there is from the manure applied. Weeds or no weeds, I still keep stirring the soil, well knowing from practice the very beneficial effects it has."

Harrowing Wet Ground.

Avoid harrowing the ground when wet. It is also of little benefit to work it when dried hard. The best time is between the two, when the ground will work up easily and become mellow. Some soils require two harrowings at a time to get the desired effect. Use the harrow pretty freely rather than sparingly. If the land is to be stocked down sow the seed before the last harrowing. We must have a favorable look so far as the dry seasons are concerned. With the wet it is more difficult. Fortunately we are not much troubled with an excess of wet, our seasons in this respect being more favorable than the condition reported at Rothamsted. It is with dry weather that we have most to do, and this not to prevent the loss of nitrogen but of water; and the mulch of fine soil must be the means to accomplish this.

A Good Cow.

The only way to raise a good cow is to choose a good calf, feed it well and judiciously, and feed it faithfully, and do not get weary in well doing. It is held by some that a calf fed upon such food as stimulate milk secretion will be greatly influenced in the formation of milk glands. Certain it is that milking traits are hereditary, and this can only be secured by breeding under the farmer's own supervision—selecting the fittest, and feeding to attain the end sought. By raising his own cows the farmer has two chances as against one where he buys his cows. If he fails in selecting a good cow it usually happens that it takes her body and the milk credit she has made to equal the purchase money, not counting the summer's labor in milking her or the keep. If the heifer fails the farmer turns her into beef; the funds received are added to capital stock, the actual conversion of so much grass, corn and hay into money.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Selecting Seed Corn.

The importance of sowing of planting good seed cannot well be over-estimated. The law of "Like produces Like," is forcibly illustrated in the case of corn. There are instances where a difference in the seed made all the difference between a paying and a losing crop. In selecting seed corn great care should be taken that it is the best. It is not always an easy matter to decide which are the best points. For example, some farmers may prefer two medium-sized ears instead of one large one upon a stalk. We are content with one good ear to the stalk, but it must be long, sound, well filled out, heavy, early ripened, and one that is husked with ease. We ask for only one such ear, and it is asking enough of any single cornstalk. An equally good ear with a nubbin on the same stalk is not preferred. In the latter case the product may revert to the poor ear, to which it is so closely related. The selection should be made while the stalks are standing, and, if necessary, give the chosen ears special advantages for early and perfect maturity by removing the "suckers," or anything else that would deprive the stalk of making the best growth. The stalk can be easily marked by some straw or cloth tied around it. So soon as ripe the seed ears should be husked and placed in a safe place. It is a good plan to hang them in bunches by their husks to the ridge-pole of the corn-house, thus providing good and safe keeping for the corn.

The Curling of Hay.

The New York *Times* says that as a rule we sun-dry our hay too much; we scorch it with a dry heat instead of curing it with a moist heat. By our common practice we drive out the essential oils of the hay; we bake it and reduce it to the condition of a dry chip, in which its delicate flavor and aroma are lost; its soluble fiber is changed to indigestible wood, and the tender leaves and honey-laden blossoms are dried until they are so brittle as to be reduced to powder and utterly lost. In this regard we might learn something from the foreign farmers. Once upon a time a quantity of American hay was shipped to England as a speculation; hay was cheap here and scarce and dear there, but the bales of green, dry, crisp stalks, devoid of tender leaves and of all fragrance, were neglected and despised, and were brought back again for want of a purchaser at any price. Our practice need not be described particularly, it is too well known; but it may be compared with that of the English farmers, and some American farmers who make use of their system. The grass is cut and exposed for some hours to the sun and wind until it is thoroughly wilted and freed from outside moisture. It is then raked and the same day put up into cocks about four feet in diameter and five feet high. These are carefully built so that they will shed considerable rain, but hay-caps are provided to secure the cocks from slight wetting. In this state the internal moisture, the sap of the hay, ferments and produces considerable heat, which drives off the water in the grass and softens and chemically changes the substance of the fiber. Some of the woody fiber is changed to starch, and some of the starch to sugar, and in fact the very same process is undergone as in the ripening of a fruit in which the indigestible woody fiber and the acid are changed into yellow and digestible pulp and nutritious sugar. After a sufficient time, usually two or three days, the curing process is complete; but four or five days, or even longer, will do no harm to the hay. Then when the whole crop has been cut and cured, the first cut is ready to be put away. The cocks are thrown over, the hay is aired for three or four hours, and is then carted to the barn or stack. There it undergoes a second heating, in which it becomes soft and sweet and full of that peculiar aroma which gives to butter made from it the same delicious flavor which it gains from grass in its best stage,

Farm and Garden Notes.

Two or three-year-old cattle will add one-third of a pound more per day to their weight upon prepared hay and roots than upon the same materials unprepared.

The general effect of lime is to render available the plant food already in the soil, without itself supplying any significant amount. Liming cannot, therefore, be successfully repeated except at considerable intervals.

Where potatoes are planted deep, as they should be, the soil must be worked correspondingly deep, and the manure well and deeply mixed with it. The seed lying on the cold, raw subsoil, will not do well. Working the soil so as to get a few inches of mellow, rich earth below the seed is what is wanted.

More care is required to make fine velvety lawns than is usually supposed. It is necessary to have plenty of rich loam, sufficient well-rooted manure or fertilizer, and the best of seed. If the subsoil be sandy or gravelly, a greater depth of loam is needed, or the bottom must be partially puddled with either clay or peat; if not, any manure or top-dressing of any description soaks away and disappears entirely.

It appears from experiments that a heaping teaspoonful of paris green to twelve quarts of water is just as certain to destroy the potato beetle as a larger quantity; but one pound of the poison mixed with 100 pounds of plaster may be applied by the hand, as it is proved by repeated tests that no bad results follow taking it in the bare hand when mixed in these proportions. The plaster is worth to the crop all the labor expenses.

Professor Bell, of the Michigan Agricultural college, says that the young tree must be treated very much like a hill of corn; therefore, raise hoed crops in a young orchard. He also, like most intelligent horticulturists, says it is a good plan to keep young trees mulched, to prevent rapid evaporation from the soil, keep the surface mellow and prevent the soil from freezing and thawing in winter and from becoming overheated in summer.

In many respects grass culture has not kept pace with improvements in other branches. We are continually getting new plants, trees, new fruits, new vegetables, new grains, but a new grass is never thought of. We have the same orchard grass, the same red-top, the same timothy that we had over a hundred years ago, and, so far as the drift of thought goes, we shall have the same grasses for a hundred years to come. And yet there is no reason that we can see why there should not be improved grasses as well as improvements in any other thing, and there doubtless would be if public attention was drawn to the matter as it should be.

The time for trimming must conform to circumstances. A very light pruning must be performed at almost any time; but the removal of considerable portions of a tree after the buds have opened or while the tree is growing, always checks its vigor. But if very thrifty it will do no harm to give it some check. Peach trees are less checked than apples. Pruning apple orchards in summer is frequently recommended, because the wound dries and heals sooner, but if the trees are not very vigorous it should be done sparingly. On the whole it is better to prune large branches late in winter and coat the wound when dry with paint, grafting wax or shellac in oil.

Recipes.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, one-half cup of corn starch, one cup of flour, the whites of six eggs, a little vanilla, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in layers. Frosting for above: Take the whites of five eggs, twenty tablespoons sifted sugar beaten very light; a little vanilla. Spread between layers and outside of cake.

QUEEN'S PUDDING.—One pint of fine sifted breadcrumbs, one quart of milk, one cup of sugar, the yolks of four eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg; bake until done (but do not allow it to become watery), and spread with a layer of jelly. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth with five tablespoonfuls of sugar and juice of one lemon, spread on the top and brown lightly. This is good with or without sauce. It is very good cold, served with rich cream.

TOMATO SALAD.—Take the skin, juice and seeds from nice, fresh tomatoes, chop what remains with celery, and add a dressing made of two hard-boiled eggs, rubbed fine and smooth, one saltspoon of English mustard, the yolk of one raw egg beaten into the other. Add very best salad oil poured in by very small quantities, and beaten as long as the mixture continues to thicken, then add vinegar till as thin as desired. If not hot enough with mustard add a little cayenne pepper.

BLACK COFFEE.—To make coffee good it should never be boiled, but boiling water should be poured on it just the same as for tea. A great deal of the aroma of coffee is lost unless it has been freshly roasted, and one reason why Germans and French excel in their coffee is simply because they roast each day sufficient for the day's needs. It should never be ground until it is wanted for use. To make excellent, strong, black coffee, allow one and a half ounces or one and a half tablespoonfuls of ground coffee for each person, and to every ounce of coffee allow one-third of a pint of boiling water.

Household Hints.

Charcoal powder is good for polishing knives without destroying the blades.

If you find that your stoves are rusting, rub them over with a little kerosene. Apply it with a flannel cloth. This will prevent rust.

Red ants are said to like lard better even than sugar; for this reason, if the red ants are troublesome in kitchen or store-room, set a plate well greased with lard in the room. It will soon be covered with them, and you can dispose of them; put the plate back, and keep on doing so until they are exterminated.

Grease spots can be removed from silk by sprinkling French chalk on the spot and laying the garment away on a shelf in a dark closet. If the stain is obstinate this may have to be repeated. In ordinary cases this will be sufficient, but where the grease is not fresh and has spread it may be taken out by placing blotting paper over it and applying a hot iron to it. Do not let the iron stand on it long, and it must not be very hot, as there is danger of the color of the silk being changed.

If you want to find out how great a man is, let him tell it himself.

BULL RUN.

How Henry J. Raymond and Dr. Russell of the London "Times" Rode Like Mad for Washington—Rumors of the Occasion.

Probably the best description of the wild stampede which followed the battle of Bull Run ever printed appeared in the Pittsburg *Dispatch* recently. The historian is Kennedy Marshall, of Butler, Pa., a prominent lawyer. Mr. Marshall at the date of the battle was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and with hundreds of persons followed the army to see the rebels crushed by McDowell. Mr. Marshall was accompanied by Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York *Times*, and Dr. Russell, the famous war correspondent of the London *Times*.

"Raymond, Russell and I," began Mr. Marshall, "were seated on the roadside, taking lunch, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. While we were talking together we heard locomotives whistling over on the Manasses railroad. The trains stopped in a cut, out of sight. Pretty soon out marched a lot of soldiers in gray, with a stand of brigade colors, and came at a double quick across the field. It was Kirby Smith with the last installment of Johnson's army from Winchester, which had eluded Patterson. The panic which seized our troops when these fresh fighters hurled themselves at the Union lines, already tottering with exhaustion, was wilder than anything in military history since three Austrian soldiers, coming out of the woods to surrender after the battle of Solferino, put the whole French army to rout for a time. Regiments that had stood up to their work bravely since 9 o'clock in the morning, melted away in a few minutes at the sight of the gray charging columns. There was no knowing what force was behind Smith, and Hunter's men did not wait to see. They took the road to Centreville pell-mell, every man for himself. The infantry charged their own batteries, cut the horses loose, jumped on their backs and went to the rear at a gallop. Russell disappeared on the tide at the top of his speed. Raymond drifted away from me, and I did not let many pass me in the race myself. It was the further the faster, and after covering what seemed to me about five miles, I dropped exhausted beside the road to rest.

"By-and-bye Raymond came along. He had found his barouche and he took me in. We whirled along in the crush of ambulances, artillery horses, privates, officers and camp-followers on foot, ladies and politicians in carriages, and 200 or 300 steers, all making the best of their way to Washington. A drove of cattle had been driven out behind the army to be slaughtered after the battle. They were stampeded with the rest and added to the confusion. Tnere were many amusing incidents. Earlier in the day I had noticed L. L. McGuffin, of New Castle, since judge in this judicial disttrict, now dead. He was carrying water to one of the field hospitals. He had been one of the 'On to Richmond' crowd, had come down to stiffen up the President's spine, and was loud in advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war.

"He was a large man, and wore a long linen duster. When the rush in the rear began he ran with the rest. He was fat, and as the crowd gradually swept past him he at last began to think the rebels must be almost within grasp of his flying duster tail. Blind with sweat and dust, he tripped on a log and fell flat on his stomach, or as flat as he could fall on such a round stomach. A zouave, who was hard at his heels, came down with emphasis on top. Mr. McGuffin was certain that the Philistines were upon him, and with a weak endeavor to roll his eyes around that he might see his foeman's face, exclaimed: 'Great heaven, gentlemen, can't this thing be compromised?'

"Before Raymond and I had driven far an ordnance wagon crushed into our barouche and demolished it. I mounted one of the carriage horses. Raymond was in despair.

"'Get on the other horse,' I cried.

"'But I can't stick on.'

"'Then good-evening; I'm going to Washington.'

"'Hold on; I can ride behind the nigger,' exclaimed the distinguished editor, and he was about to climb up behind the colored driver when a carriage drove past with some Congressmen whom he knew and he got in with them.

"I galloped away, but before I had gone far I saw a regiment drawn up in line across the road, with fixed bayonets, stopping the fugitives. I took to the fields, executed a flank movement and got past with a few others. When I came to the little field telegraph office, near Fairfax Court House, I was riding ahead of my party. A wire had been laid out thus far and dispatches from the field were carried here and wired to Washington. The last messages sent had told how our troops were driving the enemy.

"'What news from the field?' cried the little operator, with his finger on the key.

"'Our men are routed. They are running this way,' I shouted back to him as I galloped past. He cut loose his instrument, tucked it under his arm and took to his heels. When the next orderly came with a dispatch he found the battery dismounted, and that was how I came to be the first to carry the news to Washington.

"I overtook Bull Run Russell, and we rode together for a while; but his horse was fagged and mine was fresh, so I soon left him. After that I rode foremost and alone. At Ball's Cross Roads I was challenged by a Dutch sentinel. Ben Morgan had my pass through the lines, but I had an annual over the Pennsylvania railroad, signed by Tom Scott. I showed the sentinel the name of Scott, told him it was General Winfield Scott, the commander-in-chief, and he passed me through. I got over the Long bridge at Washington at 9 o'clock, just as the countersign was being given out for the night. I rode up to Willard's hotel through streets thronged with people, wild with excitement over the favorable dispatches that had come in from the front. The brass bands were out in force, and sombody was making a rousing 'On to Richmond' speech from the balcony of the hotel. I walked into the office under the sound of his inspiring words, knowing how soon those cheers would be hushed to whispers of affright. Chadwick was keeping the hotel then, and as I pushed up to the desk he stared at me, bareheaded and streaming with dirt and sweat as I was, and finally recognizing me, asked me where I had been and what was the matter.

"'I come from the front. McDowell is licked out of his boots, and the wreck of our army is not far behind me.'

"Chadwick dived back into his private office with a scared face, and in a few moments came back and took me in with him.

"There sat General Mansfield, who was in command of the troops around Washington, with a bottle of champagne before him.

"'Mr. Chadwick informs me, sir, that you report our army retreating. Are you a military man, sir?'

"'No, sir.'

"'Then, how do you know, sir, that they were not merely making a change of front or executing some other military maneuver, sir?'

"'Well, general,' I replied, as calmly as I could, while the gray-haired old martinet eyed me sternly, 'I saw whole regiments throw down their guns and take to the woods. I saw artillerymen cut their horses loose from the guns and caissons and gallop away. I saw officers, men, Congressmen and Texas steers running neck and neck down the road toward Washington, and steers were the only things that had their tails up. It may have been a change of front, as you say, but—'

"'I don't believe a single word of it,' broke in the general, who had listened to me with evident impatience.

"'Good-evening,' I replied, and walked out of the door. The crowd had got the news by this time from Chadwick, and I was almost pulled to pieces. Somebody noticed that I was wearing a gray suit, and shouted: 'He's a rebel.' There were several suggestions that I be lynched for trying to stimulate a rising of the rebel element in the city. General Mansfield hurried off to the war department, and pretty soon a sergeant and a squad of soldiers came for me and took me to the department. President Lincoln and his entire cabinet were there, with old General Scott, anxiously waiting for news from the front. Simon Cameron had known me as a member of the legislature and vouched for my loyalty. There was very little said while I told my story briefly.

"The President sat with his head bent down upon his hand, and was evidently very much depressed. Simon Cameron, then secretary of war, was the coolest head in the cabinet. He immediately consulted with Scott as to hurrying reinforcements across the Potomac, and orders were issued to stop all fugitives at Longbridge. They asked me very few questions, but after I had told my story and was dismissed, the newspaper correspondents nearly devoured me. Just as I came out of the war department I met one of General McDowell's aids bringing in the report of his commander's defeat."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Certain physicians say that crying should not be repressed in children, as the consequences may be Saint Vitus' dance or epileptic fits.

It has been said that masses of pure asphalt float on the surface of the Dead sea, or Lake Asphaltites, whence the name; but, according to modern observers, the quantity found at present is small.

One gallon of distilled water weighs ten pounds. One gallon of sea-water weighs 10.32 pounds; 1.8 cubic foot of water weighs one hundredweight. Thirty-six cubic feet weigh one ton, and equal 224 gallons. One cubic foot contains 6¼ gallons.

In order to secure the greater purity in the atmosphere of the St. Gothard tunnel, an attempt is to be made to propel the locomotive by electricity. Experiments, for which the sum of 180,000 francs is set apart, are now being made at Berne with this object.

Professor W. Zenger has for a considerable time been trying to prove the existence of a tolerably well-defined period in the occurrence of terrestrial phenomena, such as earthquakes, storms, variations in atmospheric pressure and in temperature, magnetic disturbances, etc. The length of Professor Zenger's period is 12.6 days, corresponding to a half rotation of the sun.

From the frequent mention of linen in the history of Scotland, it is evident that the inhabitants were acquainted with the process of making cloth from flax six hundred years ago at least. It is related, that at the battle of Bannockburn (fought in the year 1314), "the carters, wainmen, lackeys and women put on shirts, smocks and other white linens, aloft upon their usual garments and bound towels, and napkins on their spears, staves, etc."

A Sea Captain's Revenge.

It has often been said that there is no despotism in the world equal to that exercised by the captain of a vessel when at sea. This, of course, does not apply to yachts, for those are not registered vessels, but sail under a license, and the captain of such a craft could be discharged by the owner when in mid-ocean if for any reason the owner found fault with his management. But with merchant vessels when once out of port the authority of the captain is, by the laws of every nation, supreme. It is necessary that this should be so. A ship when at sea represents a number of different interests; those who own the vessel, those who own the cargo, those that insure the hull and its contents, and then last, but not least, are the lives of crew and possibly of passengers. There must be a responsible directing head, armed with the legal power to enforce any order he may think necessary for the protection of these different interests, and this authority could be lodged nowhere but with the captain. His judgment may be at fault, but if at the end of a voyage he can make oath that he considered what he did to be necessary for the protection of the interests intrusted to his keeping, it is almost impossible to punish him for his mistakes. An example of this arbitrary power was given some years ago by the captain of a merchant vessel sailing from one of our Atlantic ports. The ship was bound on a voyage to the west coast of South America, and her owner invited one or two of his friends to go down the bay in her and return on the pilot boat. When outside the weather became somewhat threatening, and the pilot boat was not immediately on hand. The captain had long cherished a grudge against the owner and saw in the situation an opportunity of revenging himself. In spite of commands and then of appeals made for the owner, his friends and the pilot, he put his vessel upon her course and sailed out to sea. His involuntary passengers were, of course, in a wretched state of mind, coming, as they did, wholly unprepared for a voyage around Cape Horn, and well aware that their relatives and friends would have doubts as to their existence. This led the owner to resort to methods which led the captain to construe to be mutinous, and hence he had the former placed in confinement, while the entire party, with the exception of the pilot, were treated very much as if they had been common sailors, so far as their food supply was concerned. When the ship arrived at her port of destination the captain was instantly dismissed; but that was all the punishment that could be visited upon him.

It is not generally known that a few sprigs of cedar brush, mixed with hay or any kind of litter for hens' nests will keep them entirely free from lice.

HARVEST HOMES.

A Sudden Revival of an Old English Custom.

Says the Pittsburg (Pa.) *Dispatch:* The old-time harvest home picnic which, like so many other excellent old customs, has dropped out of general observance, is just now receiving a great revival. A couple of years ago it suddenly sprang into usage again among some of the famous farmers of Middle New York, and has rapidly spread beyond the confines of that State, and beyond the limits of the farminfi class alone. In the rich farming country of Eastern Pennsylvania, and in Ohio and Illinois to the west of us there have been notably large gatherings.

The farming folk have not been able, if they so desired, to make these picnics exclusively farmers' affairs. It has become quite the fashion among city and townspeople as well. The festivals being under the management of representative men from the country, have insured a respectability and decorum which does not always attend picnic parties which go from the city to the country. It never degenerates into a carouse, but retains its character as a decent, orderly gathering for a day's enjoyment in the woods. Parents with large families of children, of the inconvenient size that tumble out of boats, gather stray toads to their bosoms, get beetles down their neck and squall have seized upon this new enterprise as an opportunity for taking them for a day of merry-making at a picnic where there is no drinking and no fights. Besides, there is a fragrant suggestion of red apples and broad slices of bread and butter about a real farmers' picnic that is very taking to city-living people. Of course, the farmers and their families constitute the largest part of the attendance, for the obvious reason that they can see more of their neighbors there than at any other place. Many a horse trade is consummated at the harvest home and new varieties of seed wheat exchanged. The wives and daughters go partly for the fun, and largely because it is the latest fashion. The railroad companies have not been slow to promote an enterprise which cultivates sociability, and hence conduces to visiting and consequently traveling. The rates of fare to and from the harvest home are usually lower than on any other occasion.

The custom of celebrating the gathering in of the harvest by a feast or merrymaking is older in England than the introduction of Christianity, and as formerly practiced had many features of the old Druid dispensation. In England generally this festival passes under the name of the "Harvest Home." In the northern counties it was called the "Mell Supper." In Scotland it was hailed under the designation of the "Kirn" or "Kirn Supper." And there were perhaps other local names.

In the old simple days of England, the harvest home was such a scene as Horace's friends might have expected to see at his Sabine farm, or as Theocritus described in his Idyls. In these days the working people of a few contiguous farms only united in the celebration, but subsequently whole counties came together. The grain last cut was brought home in its wagon, called the hock cart, surmounted by a figure formed of a sheaf with gay dressing, presumably representing the goddess Ceres. Sometimes the figure on the cart, instead of being a mere dressed-up bundle of grain, was a pretty girl of the reaping band, crowned with flowers and hailed as "the maiden," or in Scotland "the har'st queen." Of this we have a description in a ballad of Bloomfield's:

"Home came the jovial hockey load,
Last of the whole year's crop,
And Grace among the green boughs rode,
Right plump upon the top.
"This way and that way the wagon reeled
And never queen rode higher;
Her cheeks were colored in the field,
And ours before the fire."

Herrick describes the harvest home of his day, the earlier half of the seventeenth century, and chronicles the cheering virtue of the "all-tempting frumentie," the "smirking wine" and the "stout beere" which flowed freely upon the occasion.

A custom obtained at the close of harvest of "Crying the Mare," as it was called in Hertfordshire, the "Nack," as it was termed in Devonshire, "Goobbir Bhacagh" or "the Crippled Goat," as it was named in the Isle of Skye. The last handful of grain cut by a farmer who got through his harvest first was tied up in a bundle, tricked out with ribbons and sent with some rude preliminary ceremonies to a tardier neighbor who still had some grain still standing. He in turn, when he completed his harvest work, passed it on to the nearest tardy one, and so on until all the grain being cut in a neighborhood it was time for harvest home. The last man holding the handful of grain, which constituted the Mare Nack or Goat, was esteemed a sluggard all the year through. In Scotland this last handful received more honorable treatment. It was cut by the bonniest lass in the district, tied up with ribbons and usually preserved in the farmer's parlor for the remainder of the year.

The modern celebration of the ingathering of the harvest is by no means the rude festival of former days. The progress of the farmer socially is very well illustrated by a comparison of the festivities mentioned above with the amusement resources provided for at a picnic next Tuesday. There is to be a band of music on the grounds, and fat men's races, sack races and a boat race on the Ohio river opposite the ground. Swings, flying horses, croquet, baseball and the like amusements will make glad and tired the young generation. Altogether, the farmer of to-day provides his family with a decidedly greater variety of enjoyments than his remote ancestor in the days when "the Mare" was cried from one end of a county to the other.

They Are Strangers Now.

A Middletown young lady never tires of relating an amusing occurrence of the sleighing season last winter. She was enjoying a ride with two Hartford gentlemen, and she was driving. One of the gentlemen slyly inserted a hand in her muff and lovingly pressed her disengaged hand. She blushed, and withdrew it just as the gentleman on the other side slipped his hand in the muff. She knew by the action of her adorers that the hand pressures were frequent and loving within the silk lining of the muff, for first one face and then the other would bob forward to catch a look at the sweet face and eyes which prompted, as they supposed, the tender pressure of the hand. The by-play lasted until the young lady quietly remarked: "If you gentlemen are through with my muff I will trouble you for it now, as my hands are getting cold." And the two gentlemen who had been comfortably warm up to this time, suddenly felt an Arctic chill creeping up their spinal columns, and the mercury of their feelings dropped to 180 degrees below zero. The two gentlemen are strangers now.—*Hartford Times.*

Wealth of the United States.

The wealth of the United States has multiplied twelvefold during the past forty years, and if it were equally distributed among the inhabitants each would have nine hundred and ninety dollars. In the same time the wealth of the United Kingdom has only doubled, and from being five times greater than that of this country, it is now smaller by six millions of dollars.

While the influx of emigrants has inereased the aggregate, the rapid rise of population has kept down the ratio of wealth for each inhabitant.

There is $5,205,000,000 invested in railways or one hundred and four dollars for each person, and if the agricultural interests of the country were divided each person would raise fifty-two bushels of grain a year; the value of all his crops would be forty dollars, and his share of the cattle would be thirty-six. Every day of the year, excepting Sundays, the increase of public wealth in railways is one million dollars.

Manufacturers have increased fivefold in value since 1850, and the most remarkable increase during the past ten years has been the production of iron and cotton, the former having risen from 1,580,000 to 4,160,000 tons, and the consumption of raw fiber used in cotton having increased from 530,000 to 911,000,000 pounds.

Shipping has of course fallen off, and while there were seventeen tons for each inhabitant in 1860, there are now only nine tons. There has, nevertheless, been a steady increase of trade, the value of imports and exports having doubled since 1860 and multiplied ten-fold since 1830. The capital value of the commerce of the country, distributed equally among all the inhabitant, would be for 1880 thirty dollars. —*Youth's Companion.*

Amber.

The best pieces of amber are now taken in the rough by Armenian merchants to Constantinople, where they are carved and chased and polished by the hand of the engraver, as mouthpieces for pipes. In the pipe bazaar of the great Byzantine edifice—which contains mosques, fountains and a labyrinth of arcaded streets, each a separate bazaar—are hidden away amber mouthpieces of fabulous value, in every shade of color, lustrous as crystal, and set with diamonds and rubies. Supported by sculptured columns, and decorated with arabesques, this dimly lighted city in the heart of Stamboul is full of marvels and treasures. Through its narrow thoroughfares camels and carriages and horsemen force their way, among a dense throng of people of every nation and type—Turks in muslin turbans, Persians in pyramidal bonnets of Astrakhan fur, Hebrews in yellow coats, with Greeks, Armenians and running footmen in gorgeous liveries; and in this shifting crowd are dignitaries of the court, who spend perhaps 50,000 francs on their pipe collections; and harem ladies wrapped in long white veils, who come for gray amber, gold-embroidered bags of musk and sandalwood, and the sweet-scented gums made by the women of Chio, which are sold in the perfumery bazaar of this great oriental fair. Amber, little esteemed as it is at the present time in Europe, and although no longer the important source of wealth that it once was, still has a place in the luxury and religion of the East.

A Half Dollar Trial.

Mr. Ernest King, editor of the Fall River (Mass.) Sun, thus discourses upon the merits of St. Jacob's Oil: "Suffering with rheumatic pains I was Didymus as to remedies. I read of St. Jacobs Oil and said here goes for a half dollar trial. I bought a bottle and before it was half used the screw-wrench pains had gone and troubled me no longer."

According to the Rochester *Union* a boy called at the side door of the residence of a gentleman of that city recently and begged for something to eat. The servant said they had nothing. "Give me only a piece of bread," said the boy. A white terrier dog that had stood beside the girl was momentarily missed, but quickly returned, bearing in her mouth a large piece of bread that had been previously given her to eat. The dog went directly up to the boy, extended her paws, with the bread in her mouth, and offered it to him.

Col. C. W. Herbert, of the Forest Park Restaurant, St. Louis, Mo., was entirely cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

An average two or three-years-old steer will eat its own weight of different materials in two weeks.

A Total Eclipse
of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivaled in bilious disorders, impure blood and consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

Get the Original.
Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach and bilious attacks. By druggists.

In the South there are 6,626 sawmills, with a capital of $23,550,076, employing 32,302 hands, and producing $39,030,628 worth of lumber.

Young men or middle-aged ones, suffering from nervous debility or kindred weaknesses, should send three stamps for Part VII. of World's Dispensary Dime Series of books. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is proposed to build an underground railroad in Paris. The cost of its construction is put at $30,000,000.

What a Learned Doctor Says.
COR. BROADWAY AND PEARL STREETS, BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 5, 1881.
H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—A publication appeared in the Baltimore papers some months ago, purporting among other things to set forth the particulars of my cure from Bright's disease by the use of your Safe Kidney and Liver cure. That card represented only an outline of the facts in the case.
F. A. MCMANUS, M. D.

AN order of the Russian army forbids any officer to wear eye-glasses while in uniform.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, ver work or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., prop'rs., N.Y. Sold by druggists

25 Cents Will Buy
a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by New York Newspaper Union, 150 Worth Street, New York.

Don't Die in the House.
"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmonks, gophers. 15c.

Murder will out, so will the fact that Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural hair renewer and restorer, is the best preparation and excells all other hair dressings as thousands of genuine certificates prove.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD!—Most reliable tonic for the Brain and Generative Organs. It positively cures Nervous Debility and restores lost vitale powers. Sold by druggists. $1; 6 for $5. Free by mail on receipt of price. JOHN H. ALLEN, Chemist, 215 Pine Street, New York.

25 Cents will Buy a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 150 Worth street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

	7		
NEW YORK.			
Beef cattle, good to prime, l w	13	@	14
Calves, com'n to prime veals	8	@	9¼
Sheep	4	@	5¾
Lambs	5¼	@	6¾
Hogs—Live	8¾	@	9
Dressed, city	11	@	11¼
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 40	@	7 50
West., good to choice	5 25	@	9 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 9[illegible]	@	1 10
No. 1 White	1 16	@	1 17½
Rye—State	74	@	79
Barley—Two-rowed State	1 07	@	1 12½
Corn—Ungrad. West. mixed	82	@	82¾
Yellow Southern	92	@	92
Oats—White State	43	@	47
Mixed Western	35	@	43
Hay—Prime Timothy	70	@	95
Straw—No. 1, Rye	50	@	55
Hops—State, 1881, choice	47	@	48
Pork—Mess, new, for export	21 70	@	21 90
Lard—City Steam	12 35	@	12 35
Refined	12 35	@	12 35
Petroleum—Crude	6¼	@	6¾
Refined	7⅛	@	7⅛
Butter—State Creamery	28	@	32
Dairy	18	@	24
West. Im. Creamery	28	@	30
Factory	15	@	17
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	11¼
Skims	2	@	5
Western	9	@	10½
Eggs—State and Penn	24	@	24½
Potatoes—L. I., bbl	2 50	@	3 25
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Light to fair	4 00	@	4 50
Lambs—Western	4 25	@	5 30
Sheep—Western	4 00	@	4 70
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks.	8 25	@	8 65
Flour—C'y ground n. process	8 00	@	8 75
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 25	@	1 25
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	81	@	82
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	64	@	65
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	90
BOSTON.			
Beef—Ex. plate and family	18 00	@	20 00
Hogs—Live	8	@	9
City Dressed	10½	@	10¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	20 00	@	21 00
Flour—Spring Wheat patents	7 25	@	8 75
Corn—High Mixed	92	@	93
Oats—Extra White	83	@	85
Rye—State	85	@	90
Wool—Wsh'd comb & delaine	44	@	48
Unwashed "	28	@	30
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	7 75	@	8 62½
Sheep—Live weight	5	@	6
Lambs	6	@	7
Hogs—Northern, d. w	10¾	@	11
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	8 25	@	8 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 13	@	1 13
Rye—State	97	@	97
Corn—State Yellow	82	@	82
Oats—Mixed	29	@	29
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	29	@	29
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	11¼	@	11½
Petroleum—Crude	6	@	7
Refined	6¾	@	7

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
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That terrible scourge fever and ague, and its congener, bilious remittent, bes